24 MAR. 1932

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BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XX NO. 70 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

HIGH COURT DISMISSES "INDIAN DAILY MAIL" APPEAL

ARTICLES HELD TO COME WITHIN PROVISIONS OF PRESS ACT

Magistrates Under Ordinances Are Acting In Judicial Capacity, Says Chief Justice

TRUTH IS IMMATERIAL WHATEVER CHARGES OF MISCONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT MAY BE

"ACT COVERS EVERY CHARGE OF MISCONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT"

Judgment was delivered on Tuesday by a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Murphy in the "Indian Daily Mail" Security Appeal Case, in which Mr. Pothan Joseph, the Editor of the paper was ordered by the local Government to deposit two securities of Rs. 3,000 each, as the Publisher of the paper and Keeper of the Press.

Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal, held that passages in the two articles objected to by the local Government tended to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India and the administration of Justice.

Their Lordships opined that the feelings of bitterness and hostility against Government would ultimately rest on the misconduct rather than on the exposure. Such matters were outside the scope of inquiry as they were really questions of policy.

Advocate-General Continues His Arguments

The Advocate General quoted Mayne's Criminal Law in support of his contention that truth of language alleged to be seditious was irrelevant to the charge. It could neither be pleaded nor proved. It was quite immaterial. He then further commented on the second article appearing on February 27 under the heading "The Muzzled Press," which stated that Government were quite impervious to all warnings. The writer said that he had a file of reports but he dare not publish them but the truth of which he believed in.

Referring to the first article, dated February 26, the Advocate-General said that the writer alleged that the executive officers were abusing their powers ruthlessly and with complete disregard of the safety of law-abiding citizens, that the magistrates had surrendered their discretion and were working in co-operation with the executive, and that they had lost the power of considering the cases judicially on their merits. This last was the most serious allegation.

The writer then referred to the instances of Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Mr. Mulraj Kursondas.

Mr. Justice Mirza asked whether if the rumours were false the correct procedure would not have been to prosecute the publisher under Section 25 of Ordinance 2 for disseminating false news.

The Advocate-General: It is immaterial whether the rumour is false or correct. So far as I am concerned it is enough that the article tends to bring into hatred Government established by law.

When the Advocate-General was further arguing Mr. Talyarkhan whispered that there was a special office called the Publicity Department for contradicting false rumours.

IMMATERIAL WHETHER FALSE OR CORRECT.

The Advocate-General: There is a special department but who knows what these incidents are. This is wholly irrelevent to this case.

Mr. Justice Mirza remarked: The insinuation of the writer no doubt is that these are true cases.

The Advocate-General contended that the truth of the matter was outside the scope of the inquiry.

The Advocate-General next referred to the part of the article under the head "The Case of the Week." The writer stated that the "Week" was not a Congress organ but it indulged in strongly worded comments which he dare not repeat.

Mr. Justice Mirza: Those comments are even stronger than the writer wants to make, that is why he dare not repeat them.

The Advocate-General said that the writer wanted to convey that only a Government like the Government of Italy would have taken the measures which were taken against the "Week."

Mr. Justice Mirza: I think he alludes to the fact that as a result of the Government order the "Week" had to close down.

The Advocate-General: The "Weck" has not come before the bar of your Lordship's court.

The Advocate-General then read further passages from the article and laid emphasis on the comment made by the writer that the ban that had been placed on newspapers made it impossible for any nationalist journal which did not want to court extinction to do its duty to the public.

Mr. Justice Mirza: Under the Ordinance the scope of Government interference with the freedom of the press is very much enlarged?

JOURNALIST AND LOW.

The Advocate-General said that the function of the court was to administer the law as the law was found. The law may be harsh to journalists. The sole function of the present inquiry is whether the article comes under Section 4 of the Press Act or not. What the writer had assumed was that advantage of the occasion was taken by Government and it had assumed a licence to punish newspapers for publishing news and pictures. He contended that these comments tended directly and indirectly to create a feeling of hatred or contempt against Government established by law.

Mr. Justice Mirza: I understand there are some executive orders preventing newspapers from publishing certain pictures.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Yes, your Lordship. I have read the whole order to the court.

The Advocate-General then read the paragraph from the article which stated that the Ordinances were promulgated for the suppression of the civil disobedience movement and nothing more. They had been told so again and again by those in the highest authority that they would be worked with scrupulous regard for the rights and liberties of the law-abiding community.

Mr. Justice Mirza: No objection has been taken to that paragraph.

The Advocate-General said that the article read as a whole was worse. It suggested that the powers were used by Government in a way to cause apprehension. He took strong exception to the words "the opportunity has been siezed by the executive to acquire control over the activities of public journals which goes far beyond anything that can be reasonably claimed to be necessary to check the Civil Disobedience movement." His submission was that both the articles not only fell under the Press Act but also under Section 124-A.

Mr. Justice Mirza: I think you conceded that these articles should not be regarded as seditious.

HELPFUL CITTICISM OR NOT.

Proceeding, the Advocate-General said that the articles contained an attack on the general administration of ordinances by Government. They charged Government and its officers with abuse of powers. They charged Govern-

(Continued on page 7.)

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL" To Cease Publication

In view of the judgment delivered in the High Court, Bombay, on Tuesday, upholding the demand by the Government for security of Rs. 6,000 from the Printer and Publisher of the "Indian Dail Mail" the conductors of the paper have decided to cease publication from to-day.

JOCKEY CLUBS WINS THE APPEAL

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Mar. 22

The Jockey Club have won appeal in turf libel action.—Reuter.

S. AFRICA WINS BY AN INNINGS

Final Match Of The Australian Tour

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.

Perth.—The final match of the South African tour, (against West Australia) which commenced here on March 19, has ended in a victory for the South Africans by an innings and 232 runs.

Following are final scores:—
Western Australia 183 and 63 (Morkel eight for 13.)
South Africans 488 for nine declared (Morkel 150 not out, Inverarity five for 144).—Reuter.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD

S. Australia Wins

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.

Sydney.—The final match of Sheffield Shield season (between South Australia and New South Wales) which commenced here on 19th March, ended in a win for South Australia by 132 runs.

Following are final scores:—
South Australia 272 and 225 (Nitschke 119, O'Reilly five for 59)
New South Wales 247 and one 118 (Grimmett four for 32.)

Following are the final Sheffield Shield placings: New South Wales and South Australia twenty points each; Victoria and Queensland each ten points.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS
See page 8.

Well-Known Pathologist Dead

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.

Death has occurred of the Pathologist Doctor R. M. Bronte, the well-known expert witness in murder trials.—Reuter.

Frontier Elections

PESHAWAR, Mar. 22.

According to a Gazette notification March 24 is fixed for the nomination of candidates to the first Legislative Council of the Frontier and March 28 for scrutiny of nominations. The poll is expected to be taken from 7th to 13th April.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S COTTON TRADE

Question In Commons

SIR SAMUEL ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH BUSINESSMAN

LONDON, March 21.

Sir Samuel Hoare announced in the Commons that suggestions for dealing with boycotts and hartals were being discussed between the Bombay Government and the cotton trade. The Bombay Government had recently addressed cotton businessmen as regards restoration of free trading in bazaars.

MR. V. J. PATEL REACHES VIENNA

Staying At Hotel

LONDON March 21.

Vienna.—Mr. V. J. Patel has arrived here, and is staying at a hotel pending decision of the doctors regarding the sanatorium.—Reuter.

ELIMINATION OF REDUNDANT MACHINERY

Runciman's Proimse To Trades Organisation

LONDON, Mar. 22.

In the course of a letter to the Joint Committee of Cotton Trades Organisation Mr. Runciman conditionally promises to promote legislation authorising the collection of levy to be devoted to the elimination of redundant machinery in Lancashire.—Reuter.

London Rubber Market Unsettled

LONDON, Mar. 22.

The London Rubber Market has been unsettled by dissipation of any hopes of possible restriction but it is generally thought that healthier position will eventually be the outcome of the removal of uncertainty.—Reuter. Special.

SECTION 144 IN CAWNPORE

Precautionary Round-Up Of Goondas

CAWNPORE, Mar. 22.

Section 144 has been promulgated whereby the taking out of a procession, holding a meeting and taking gun, lathi, sword etc., are prohibited for a period of two months.

Fourteen alleged Congress workers have been required to leave Cawnpore within 24 hours and not to return for one month under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

PRECAUTIONERY ROUND-UP

To avoid the least likelihood of a clash between the Hindus and Muslims during the Holi the authorities from 2 a.m. early this morning started the rounding up of alleged 'goondas'. So far 84 persons are arrested who are being bound over to keep the peace. Many more arrests are likely.—A. P.

Allegation Against Madras Police

MADRAS, Mar. 22.

After question time in the Madras Legislative Council to-day Mr. Venkatarama Iyer (Madura) moved an adjournment motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely the recent alleged disclosures in Dr. Subramaniyam's case in Rajahmundry that certain persons were compelled by the use of force by the Rajahmundry Police to remove the khaddar clothes they were wearing and to burn them and by and wear foreign mill cloth. The President ruled the motion out of order stating that the occurrence was not a recent one and a matter which was under enquiry of a court should not form the subject of an urgent motion. He added that since there had been no repetition of such an occurrence there was no urgency in the matter.—A. P.

BRICK-BATS AND LATHIS AT MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Sequel To Ahrarees Trying To Get Admission

RESOLUTIONS RUSHED THROUGH

LAHORE, March 22.

Scenes of disorder marked the concluding session of the All-India Muslim Conference, the proceedings of which began two hours late to-day.

Just as Sir Mohammad Iqbal entered the pandal, a large number of "Ahrarees" also tried to enter, but they were kept back.

LATHIS AND BRICKBATS.

A tug of war ensued at the gate between the "Ahrarees" and the volunteers of the Conference, resulting in the exchange of lathi blows and brickbats. The police later intervened and dispersed the crowd but when they retired there was renewed disorder.

RESOLUTIONS HURRIED THROUGH.

Resolutions were moved at the Conference without speeches or with very brief speeches and without discussion. All resolutions were thus hurried.

The crowd outside was meanwhile attempting to enter the pandal from one side or other and shouting various slogans. It is understood that two "Ahraree's' and one Muslim Conference volunteer were injured.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY DISSATISFIED.

Among the resolutions passed were the following:—

(1) Whereas the Muslim community is profoundly dissatisfied with the results of the last two Conferences, in as much as the Muslim demands formulated on January 1, 1929, and July 5, 1931, have not been conceded, and whereas the Conference is generally of the opinion that its policy of co-operation has not yielded satisfactory results, it holds that it is no longer possible for Muslims to continue to co-operate with the Round Table Conference and its Sub-Committees which are preparing the constitution in the absence of a decision that the full Muslim demands will be embodied, but in view of the undertaking given by the British Government to announce its decision on the communal question without delay, this Conference urges upon the Government to announce its decision at the earliest possible opportunity, so that the Muslim community may clearly understand its position in the constitution. If a decision is not announced before the end of June, the next meeting of the Executive Board of the Conference should be held on July 3 this year, at the latest, to launch a programme of "direct action."

This Conference is further of opinion that in the meantime the community should be organised in the following manner, to be prepared for any emergency which may arise:—

(a) to establish more branches of the Muslim Conference in all parts of the country to bring about co-ordination of work among Muslim organisations in the country with a view to the political emancipation and economic betterment and solidarity of the community.
(b) to enrol volunteers under the branches of the Conference with a declaration from them that they will be prepared for all possible sacrifices for the enforcement of the demands of the Muslim Conference;
(c) to collect funds for the above purposes.

The Conference further authorises the Working Committee to prepare a programme of direct action and place the same before the Executive Board by the end of June, 1932, for necessary action.

(2) Whereas the scheme of Federation propounded by the Round Table Conference is bound to involve considerable delay in the working out of details, and whereas the Provinces of British India have been demanding complete provincial autonomy ever since the inauguration of the Government of India Act of 1919, this Conference demands the immediate introduction of provincial autonomy in all provinces of British India simultaneously while details of the Federation scheme are being explored and worked out.

The Conference passed resolutions concerning Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and one mourning the death of Sir Mohammad Shafi and appointing a trust for organising a suitable memorial in his memory in the form of a daily newspaper.—A.P.

(Earlier Report on page 12).

GRAVITY OF SITUATION IN IRELAND

"Jimmy" Thomas' Announcement Of Gloomy Forebodings In House Of Commons

LONDON, March 22.

"Since I arrived in House I have received officially from the Irish Free State Commissioner in London a very important and a serious document dealing with the Irish situation Mr. J. Thomas announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

He added: "It is too important to announce now, put I will take the earliest opportunity, probably to-morrow, to give an official answer. I ought not to leave the House in any doubt as to the gravity and the seriousness of the situation."

The statement plunged the House into gloomy forebodings of a troublesome controversy. Immediately afterwards Mr. Thomas was seen handing the document from the Irish Commissioner to Mr. Neville Chamberlain who discussed its terms with Mr. Thomas and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.—Reuter.

WHO DRAFTED OATH OF ALLEGIANCE?

LONDON, March 21.

The denial of fact that he drafted the Irish oath of allegiance was given by Mr. De Valera, to-day, in an interview to Reuter. He declared that Mr. Duggan's statement that he had anything to do with its drafting was false.

He added: "Mr. Collins had himself told me that the oath was drafted by Lord Birkenhead, and when the draft was completed Lord Birkenhead handed it to Mr. Collins with the remark "the greatest piece of prevarication in history."—Reuter.

Tilak Vidyalaya Professor Jailed

POONA, Mar. 22.

The City Magistrate has sentenced a professor of Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Poona City, and a volunteer to two years each under Section 21 of Ordinance 2 for breaking the parole. The former is also fined Rs. 100.

About nine other Congress workers were sentenced to six months imprisonment some with fine of Rs. 20 for waving Congress Flags at Municipal offices in the City.—A. P.

Sir Sankaran Nair To Go To Vienna

MADRAS, March 22.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M. L. A., Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference, left for Bombay by the Express this morning "en route" to Geneva. He sails by the Italian Boat "Conti Rossa" on Thursday.

Sir Sankaran Nair also left for Bombay by the express this morning "en route" to Vienna where he proposes to stay sometime. He also sails by the "Conti Rossa."—A. P.

Peace Negotiations Progressing

TO-DAY'S FORMAL DISCUSSIONS

LONDON, March 21.

Shanghai.—Peace negotiations are making progress.

The Japanese Minister, interviewed by Reuter, stated that the Conference on both sides had agreed to proceed with discussion on Wednesday when the Chinese and Japanese military authorities will take part in the formal discussions on:

(1) Chinese troops to remain in their present positions, (2) Japanese troops to withdraw according to the programme, and (3) a joint commission, including representatives of neutral Powers, to be established to supervise the first two conditions.

A portion of the Japanese naval forces at Shanghai has left for Japan. —Reuter's Special.

FRESH OUTBURST OF HOSTILITIES

13 Japs Killed: 150 Chinese Dead

LONDON, Mar. 22.

Tokio.—Thirteen Japanese were killed and 15 wounded in a clash between the Japanese infantry and the Chinese irregulars at Nanhutou near Tunhua, according to a Japanese report from Changchun. The report adds that 150 Chinese irregulars were also killed and that the outbreak covered a wide area.—Reuter.

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(SEE PAGE 3.)

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As a result of the various polls demanded at the 23rd Annual General Meeting of the Company and taken on the 13th instant at the Registered Office of the Company, the following result has been declared for public information:—

1. Resolution adopting the Directors report and the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st May, 1931, carried by a majority of 3,002 votes.
2. Rao Bahadur R. S. Assavle was re-elected by a large majority and Punsi Devsi was rejected by a majority of 2,960 votes against him.
3. Confirmation of B. G. Bandekar was rejected unanimously. Mr. Vasanji Narayanji was defeated by a majority of 2,810 votes, and Mr. K. M. Shinkar was declared elected by a large majority.
4. Confirmation of R. D. Waikar was rejected unanimously Dr. V. N. Bhajekar was defeated by a majority of 2,301 votes against him. Dr. B. Vasco De Gama was elected a Director of the Company by overwhelming majority.

J. M. ALMEIDA,
Chairman.

22nd March 1932,
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M. D. D. GILDER, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.L.C., President.
Room No. 20, Secretariat, Bombay.
4577

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock (S. T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1932.
4594

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
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SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Waroda, Bandra, (next to Dr. P. A. Dais's property) by order of the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 423 of 1931 Archibald Dawson v. Maria D'Souza and others and with the consent of the plaintiff and the defendants in the said suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Judge's Order, made therein on 13th November, 1931, sale on the premises of the property on Sunday, the 3rd April, 1932, at 4-30 p.m.:—

All that piece of Gavthan land situate at Waroda, Bandra admeasuring about 524 square yds. together with all the buildings thereon, bearing City Survey No. 86 and Bandra Municipal No. 64, Ward Waroda.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Pereira Amin and Fazulbhoy, 101, Esplanade Road, Attorney for the Court Receiver, or from the undersigned.

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FIASCO AT GENEVA

"VERY CONCEPTION OF ORGANISED PEACE AT STAKE"

Futile British Efforts In Sino-Japanese Dispute

Under the caption "Sir John Simon Fails", Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in "The New Leader" in mail week:—

"The week that has gone by stands out as one of the most sinister in the recent history of our Civilisation. One is forced to realise that this Civilisation, though it may have some meaning as a tendency and a sentiment, does not exist as an organised power.

A week ago one might still, in an easy-going Olympian mood, have tried to pretend that the bloodshed in Shanghai was a passing incident, an affair of police, in which an Imperal Power, unduly quick with its guns, had got involved with a weak and disorganised nation. The thing was shocking in its brutality and menacing by its mere scale, but it would be over, the Olympians supposed, in a few days.

JAPAN'S PLAN.

These comfortable persons were wrong. The police incident assumes the magnitude of a considerable war, for the Chinese, who were willing to yield at the start, if only the Japanese would have accepted their surrender, are now roused into gallant and effective resistance. Japan's prestige as a Great Power is involved, and the War Party (the Seiyukai), trading on an unusually impudent falsification of the news, has just won a great majority in a general election. It would be childish to suppose that it undertook this adventure merely because it wished to improve the police arrangements of Shanghai, or even for the larger object of stopping the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods.

It has disclosed in its diplomatic Notes a much more formidable plan: it proposes that the Chinese city of Shanghai, and five other Treaty Ports as well, should be permanently closed against the Chinese Government's troops. Given the conditions that prevail in this country, the meaning of this proposal is clear. These ports, the keys of trade and the fountains of Customs revenue, would be cut off from the body of China and withdrawn from any effective control by its Government. Their local administrations, subject without the means of resistance, to the military coercion of Japan, would doubtless become her tools, after the pattern of the puppet Government which she has set up in Manchuria.

FRENCH AND BRITISH POLICY.

One can understand the stubborn rally of the Chinese nation against such an aggression as this. The victim will evidently give the aggressor a good deal of trouble before he succeeds. China may lack the equipment of a modern army, but she has men enough, and they are showing, in their struggle against perfect mechnical apparatus, a gallantry and steadiness that compel respect.

It is evident now, that unless the League of Nations reverses its record, and intervenes with measures much stronger than a verbal appeal, war has started which may well last, as the Chinese expect, for a year, or more. It will mean ruin and desolation in a land scourged already with famine and civil strife. It may create a feud which will curse Asia as the mutual wrongs of French and Germans have cursed Europe. Finally it will be for the world an object lesson that will smash all the Liberal illusions of this generation, and fling us back upon a frank acceptance of force as the world's law.

For my own part I have no heart to analyse once more the pitiable break-down of the League. No one can mistake the broad fact: the details of the daily tragi-comedy, the evasions, the pedantry, the deliberate wasting of time, are set out in Mr. Ewer's frank telegrams in the "Daily Herald."

But it is not time that we turned our scrutiny nearer home? The League, apart from its admirable secretariat, which may not act in a crisis, means nothing but the Governments which compose its council, and of these the French and the British alone have to be reckoned with. The French have much to answer for, from first to last, in this affair; their tolerance first of an openly predatory seizure of Manchuria, and then of the attack on Shanghai, has agreed to a nicety with that of our Government. It is, however, only the latter that we can hope to influence.

NOT A WORD AGAINST JAPAN!

Sir John Simon stated its point of view oh Monday. He gave a review of the facts and that was all. Not by one word in this frigid narrative did he allow himself, even by the nuance of a phase, to reflect on the conduct of Japan; not by a word did he convey the faintest expression of sympathy with China, which has seen three rich provinces torn from her territory, and is now defending her chief port against an invader who slaughters her civilians in masses among their burning homes. If he betrayed any feeling whatever, it was in condemnation of the Chinese refusal to buy the goods of the Power which has inflicted these wrongs. The speech was a plea for a suspense of judgment an exhortation to "hear both sides."

Impartiality is an obligation until one knows the facts. Thereafter, in such a matter as this, it is denial of the duty which lies upon us as members of the League. Of what relevant facts are we ignorant? The main facts are clear as daylight. Japan, first of all, in effect, appropriated Manchuria. The Chinese, lacking the means of military resistance, and finding the League a broken reed, retaliated by boycotting Japanese goods. There was high tension in Shanghai, where Japan has a big resident population, and in course of a riot five Japanese Buddhist monks were severely beaten. That is a fact which one ought not to forget, but this outrage was soon doubled, for an organised body of Japanese burned two Chinese factories to the ground (Sir John said one). Because the Chinese police interfered with this raid, the Japanese admiral presented his first ultimatum, which demanded, among much else, the suppression of the patriotic league which organised the boycott. The Mayor of Shanghai accepted this ultimatum without reserve and actually closed the offices of the offending league.

BOMBARDMENT AND ATTACKS.

This satisfied the Japanese Consul-General, but the Admiral went ahead, disregarded the Chinese capitulation, and started his bombardment. Attacks followed at Nanking and Woosung. The war that is now raging turns nominally on the demand that the Chinese should evacuate a belt, 12 miles wide, of their own territory, leaving the whole Chinese city of Shanghai under the Japanese guns.

These are the known facts, and most of them were so stated by Sir John Simon. Need we know more? Would any elaboration of topographical detail turn this into anything other than a record of shameless aggression? From first to last China has submitted herself to the League, while Japan has denied its right to concern itself with her doings.

The most singular part of this business is that several days before Sir John Simon made this icy plea for neutrality and an open mind, he had consented to the despatch by the League's Council of an appeal to Japan. It was a weak document, which appealed to her honour, when it should have branded her plainly as an aggressor, and bidden her desist. But it did gently ask her to desist; it recalled to her memory the three treaties which she is breaking, and since it made no parallel "appeal" to China, it silently pronounced a verdict. After this is too late for the British Government to retain an open mind.

LEAGUE'S INABILITY.

The Labour Party has pinned its faith to the League. It cannot suppose that Disarmament is still possible if the League proves its inability to restrain one of its leading members from the invasion of another member's territory. In such a world we must all go armed to the teeth. In this affair the very conception of organised peace is at stake.

But the responsibility that concerns us lies with our own Government. It is the duty of an Opposition in such a case to attack ruthlessly, and to drive home to Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon the responsibility which they share for the sabotage of the world's hopes.

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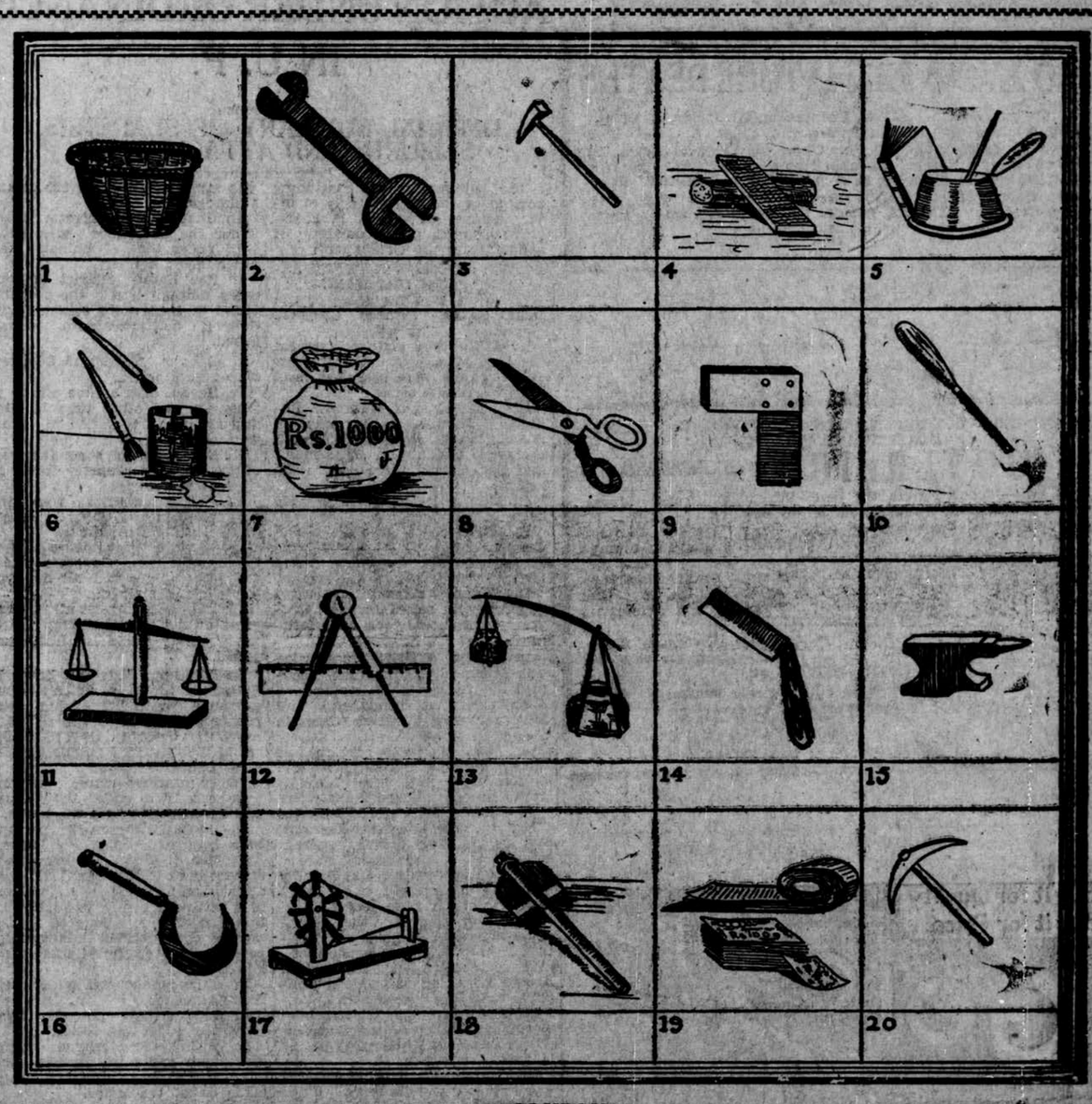

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2. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same, together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS, to:—

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6. Alterations, corrections or nutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on **2nd APRIL 1932.**
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
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13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

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ACTION UNDER ORDINANCE IN U. P.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF SEARCHES, SEIZURES AND ATTACHMENTS

The following is the concluding portion of the official reply to interpellations in the U. P. Legislative Council, giving details of action under the Ordinances:

ACTION UNDER UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION ORDINANCE.

In Dehra Dun the office of the Dehra Dun District Congress Committee was seized.

In Saharanpur district several Congress offices in Saharanpur and Hardwar were searched and Congress papers seized.

In Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Budaun, Pilibhit, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Azamgarh Garhwal, Gorakhpur, Partabgarh and Bara Banki there was no action.

In Meerut seven buildings have been seized.

In Bulandshahr district the Congress office at village Jahangirpur was closed and the Prem Mahavidyalaya estate was seized.

In Aligarh district moveable property was seized in the Congress offices at Aligarh and Hathras.

In Muttra district possession was taken of the premises occupied by the Prem Mahavidyalaya Association at Brindaban and Muttra and of Congress offices in five other places.

In Agra district possession was taken of eight buildings on the ground that they were Congress offices or other illegal institutions.

In Etah district possession was taken of three Congress 'Ashrams' and all property found therein seized.

In Bareilly district the Bareilly Congress office and two rural Congress offices were seized.

In Bijnor district the Congress offices at Nagina and Najibabad were taken possession of.

In Moradabad district certain houses suspected to Contain Congress funds were searched.

In Shahjahanpur district possession was taken of the Congress offices at village Khudaganj, Majhla and Birahimpur.

In Etawah district possession was taken of the Congress office and ashram.

Information was not complete regarding Cawnpore district.

In Fatehpur four men were arrested under Section 5.

In Allahabad district possession was taken of the Swaraj Bhawan at Allahabad city and all Congress Committees in the district and certain other associations were declared unlawful. The Congress hospital located in the Swaraj Bhawan was taken possession of together with its equipment and has been started as a Government hospital for so long as the notified place remains in the possession of the Government.

In Hamirpur district possession was taken of Khaddar Bhandars at Hamirpur and the Gandhi ashram at Rath and some houses and shops belonging to Congress people.

In Banda district possession was taken of the Congress quarters and offices.

In Benares district one bank and two private houses were searched for Congress funds. Possession was taken of Congress offices and buildings occupied by unlawful associations.

In Mirzapur district the Congress camp at Mirzapur was seized.

In Ghazipur district possession was taken of four Congress offices.

In Ballia district a khaddar bhandar which was used for the purpose of the Congress Committee was seized.

In Basti district two Congress offices and the property found there were seized.

In Naini Tal Congress offices and the property found there were seized.

In Almora possession was taken of the district Congress office.

In Lucknow district possession was taken of Congress offices and buildings.

In Unao district arrests made under the Ordinance were dealt with under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

In Rae Bareli district 18 Congress offices and the property found in them were seized. Three Congress platforms were demolished.

In Sitapur district 15 Congress offices were seized.

In Hardoi district five offices of Congress and other organizations and the property found in them were seized.

In Kheri district some Congress offices and the property found in them were seized.

In Fyzabad district possession was taken of the Congress offices at Fyzabad and Ajodhia.

In Gonda district possession was taken of three Congress offices and some houses with all the property found in them.

In Bahraich district all Congress offices and buildings and the property found in them were seized.

In Sultanpur district a house in Sultanpur town, in which Congressmen were living, and the property found in it was seized.

ACTION UNDER INSTIGATION & MOLESTATION ORDINANCES.

In Dehra Dun—nil.

In Saharanpur—three persons were convicted under the former and six persons under the latter.

In Muzaffarnagar—12 persons were convicted under the latter.

In Meerut—two persons were convicted under the former. Under section 5 (1) on the application of a zamindar action was taken in the case of one village to realize arrears of a notified liability; 36 persons were convicted under the latter.

In Bulandshahr—nil under either Ordinance.

In Aligarh—two persons were convicted under the latter.

In Muttra—nine persons were prosecuted under the former Ordinance and two arrests were made under the latter.

In Agra—four persons were convicted under the former Ordinance.

In Mainpuri—two arrests were made under the latter Ordinance.

In Etah—three persons were convicted under the latter Ordinance.

In Bareilly—no action was taken under either Ordinance.

In Bijnor—16 persons were arrested. Cases were withdrawn against four and the remaining twelve were convicted under the former Ordinance, six persons were convicted under the latter.

In Budaun—two persons were convicted under the former and six pesons under the latter.

In Moradabad—two persons were arrested under the former and none under the latter.

In Shahjahanpur—none was arrested.

In Pilibhit—none was arrested under the former but 74 persons were arrested under the latter of whom 64 were convicted and seven released on apology and two were under trial.

In Farrukhabad—one hundred persons were arrested under the former and none under the latter.

In Etawah—none was arrested under either Ordinance.

In Cawnpore—a number of arrests were made for instigation to non-payment of rent. Orders under section 5 were issued in a very few cases. Information was incomplete as regards the action under the Molestation Ordinance.

In Fatehpur—a meeting in support of 'No-rent' campaign was held at Village Dhata on Jan. 21. The meeting was dispersed and 11 men arrested. 34 men were arrested under the Molestation Ordinance.

In Allahabad—several persons were prosecuted under section 3. Action under section 2 has been replaced by action under section 132-A of the Tenancy Act. 36 persons were arrested for picketing.

In Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts there were no arrests at all.

In Benares—three persons were convicted under the Instigation Ordinance and there had been 53 convictions for picketing.

In Mirzapur—10 persons were convicted under the Instigation Ordinance.

In Jaunpur—five convictions were made for picketing.

In Ghazipur—four arrests were made for picketing.

In Ballia—four persons were convicted for picketing.

In Gorakhpur—five persons were prosecuted under the Instigation Ordinance and 34 cases were instituted for picketing.

In Basti—one arrest was made under the Instigation Ordinance.

In Azamgarh, Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal—no action was taken under either Ordinance.

In Lucknow—52 persons were prosecuted under the former and 92 persons were prosecuted for picketing.

In Unao—49 arrests were made under the Instigation Ordinance.

In Rae Bareli—action was taken against 28 persons and 14 persons, respectively.

In Sitapur—two persons were convicted under the former and 40 persons were prosecuted under the latter Ordinance.

In Hardoi—nine persons were sent up for trial but they apologized and the proceedings were dropped and no action was taken under the Molestation Ordinance.

In Kheri and Bahraich—no action was taken.

In Fyzabad—two arrests were made for picketing.

In Gonda—three persons were arrested for picketing.

In Partabgarh—no action was taken.

In Sultanpur—15 persons were arrested for picketing. Five were convicted and four released on tendering an apology and the case against six is pending.

In Bara Banki—29 persons were arrested under the Instigation Ordinance.

Another statement showed that within the same period the Government had prohibited 31 meetings and 24 processions, had forcibly dispersed 25 meetings and 31 processions, had made 2,502 arrests under the Ordinances and 4,458 arrests under the ordinary law, had imposed sentences of fine on 170 persons, sentences of imprisonment on 1,343 persons and sentences of both fine and imprisonment on 3,473 persons. There was a general prohibition of meetings at Mainpuri, Bareilly, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Ballia and Azamgarh and of the provincial political conference in December at Etawah. The only place in the province at which there was a general prohibition of processions was Allahabad. The largest number of arrests under the Ordinances was made at Allahabad (601). The highest number of sentences of imprisonment was also at Allahabad (566).—"Leader."

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Can be had from all leading Chemists or through
PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY,
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EAST AND WEST

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NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 36% OVER 1930.

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A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS—POST FREE.

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JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 11 a. m. Classical and light Music by Dr. K. Y. Kale; 7 p. m. Instrumental music by Laxaman Rayappa Kamat (Violinn Solo) and Madhavial (Sitar Solo).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

"Common Jurors" attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM: The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India will be closed to the public on Good Friday, (25th instant) but will remain open on Monday (28th instant) from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near the Pydhonie Police Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a. m. (B. F.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE: Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute and the Suburban District Co-operative Institute Commitee, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. R. Mulay, Propaganda Officer, Bombay Divisionnal Institute, to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p. m. at Suri Laxmi Narayan Temple, Santa Cruz on "Social Service and Co-operation."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The O. S. K. Steamer "Argu Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on March 22 and is due to arrive on March 26.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tango Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th April.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a. m. on the 21st instant and left there at 9 a. m. the same day.

The steamer "Clanranald" left Suez on the evening of the 20th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES: Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Shanko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

Superscribed Mails for United States of America s. s. "President Polk" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Friday the 25th instant.

Friday (25th instant) will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday". All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office and town sub offices including the telegraph branch will on that day observe the same working hours as on Sundays.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M

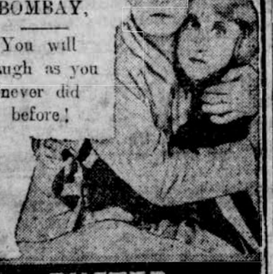
THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A MILLION LAUGHS!

THE FARCE COMEDY THAT ROCKED BOMBAY,

You will Laugh as you never did before!



BUSTER KEATON in PARLOR BEDROOM AND BATH

WITH REGINALD DENNY CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

NOTE: BUSTER KEATON'S LATEST COMEDY IS NOW ON AT THE CAPITOL.

ANITA PAGE, BUSTER KEATON CLIFF EDWARDS and SID SAYLOR in "SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK"

AT THE CAPITOL FROM TO-DAY

Buster Keaton's Funniest Hit

Buster Keaton of the frozen face as a millionaire philanthropist, is a joy to behold. Ably abetted by Cliff Edwards—Ukelele Ike—as his general factotum, he makes "Sidewalks of New York" his masterpiece from the opening scenes of his tour of the slums to the riotous finish where he foils his enemies.

Laugh follows laugh and thrill follows thrill, as Buster blunders on—reforming tough children—becoming mixed up in the machinations of the underworld and ultimately wooing and winning a girl of the people. You are bound to laugh as you have never laughed before!

Anita Page, the pretty actress, plays the heroine and leads Buster a merry dance. "Sidewalks of New York" is a comedy knock-out containing more melodrama than a gang picture, more heart interest than a romance, more slapstick than a circus and more laughs than a barrel-load of monkeys. It was one of the few pictures that was accorded the patronage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in London and is now being shown by the management of the Capitol from to-day till next Tuesday with a view to giving all Bombay sound laughter treatment which it badly needs in these days of political unrest and gloomy forebodings. It is a sure cure for the blues!

DOCK-YARD STRIKERS' FIRM DETERMINATION

Seven Pickets Arrested At Dock Gates

The strike situation in the Bombay Dockyards is getting tense everyday. Both the strikers and the contractors are trying each other's strength, the former by expressing a grim determination to fight to the finish and the latter by employing the immediate available resources in the shape of 'blackleg" recruitment and entirement to workers. The ranks of the workers are swelling every day while the number of "blacklegs" is on the decline. No immediate settlement is in sight and it appears that the strike will take a more serious turn as days pass.

There was a meeting of the Dock Strikers opposite the Clock Tower, Princes Gate on Tuesday, when some of the workers addressed the meeting. Some Dock workers from Karachi, who had participated in the Karachi Dock Workers' Strike spoke on the Workers' Organisation and the duty of strikers.

The meeting formed into a huge procession and passed through Frere Road, Carnac Road, Ballard Pier and several other localities shouting working class slogans such as "Workers of the World Unite", "Down with Capitalism," "Inquilab Zindabad".

An exciting incident occurred when a man was caught with copies of the Congress Bulletin on the floor of the Dock Workers Union and roughly handled by some of the strikers. It appears that he was spotted by some strikers loitering near the Union office, and suspicions being roused a search was made with the result that about 40 copies of the Bulletin were found on his person. It was alleged that he had come there only to implicate the workers.

SEVEN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Seven more volunteers were arrested while picketing the Dock Gates. Three pickets were arrested at Yellow Gate, Carnac Bunder, while dissuading the strikers to go home who had collected near the Carnac Bridge. There names are Rama Babaji Babu Rama and Bheroo. Two volunteers were arrested near Red Gate at 8-30 a.m. while persuading winchmen not to enter the gates. One of the Union sympathisers Mr. Laxmichand was arrested near the Princes Docks while carrying a Red flag in his hand to the picketing post.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Win For "Times Of India"

Two more teams made their exit from the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, to-day the Eastern Telegraphs, after an uneven game, going down to the "Times of India" by the only goal of the match and the Bombay Gymkhana disposing of the Sticky Parsi Cyclists side by two goals to nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 Ralli Bros. vs. St. Andrews High School.

5-30 Lusitanians 'A' vs. No. 3 Bombay Field Co. R. E.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT CHEMBUR

Rs. 800 Realised On First Day

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, March 22.

The Swadeshi Bazar held on Sunday last at Chamber was a huge success. The organisers of the Bazaar had specially invited Mr. Javsukhlal K. Mehta to perform the opening ceremony. Mr. Mehta exhorted the gathering to give preference to Swadeshi articles. The sale proceeds for the day were roughly estimated at Rs. 800. Visitors were satisfied with the arrangements.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) on Dongri Maidan under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union to sympathize with the Dock Workers who are on strike for last 12 days. Miss Manibai Kara will preside.

German Kinophone Inventor Pays Visit To School Of Indian Music

Dr. E. Kranter, technical adviser of the German firm of Kinophone Ltd., Capt. Perry Pitt of the Eastern Film Corporation and Mr. Julius Settler German radio engineer paid a visit to Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music. The Principal took them round the various classes and explained the different branches of India Music.

A select programme of Indian Music was gone through for the benefit of the guests, including Sarod, Jaltaranga, Sarangi and Garba.

Mr. Kalynrai Ghoda, the Secretary of the School thanked the vitors who seemed very much pleased with what they saw and heard in the Institution.

Volunteers Jailed At Kalyan

Two volunteers were arrested on the 19th inst for distributing unauthorised leaflets in Kalyan and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. They had been previously arrested at Kansha, near Kalyan, for taking part in a demonstration when the Lothian Committee had gone there on the 13th instant, but they were left off with a warning.

When questioned by the Magistrate they admitted that they had distributed the leaflets and further stated that they were ready to go to prison.

ORDERED NOT TO ATTEND

Manu Subedar's Telegram To Federation

INDIAN MERCHANTS HANDICAPPED

Mr. Manu Subedar has addressed the following telegram to the Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at Delhi:—

Owing to the order under Ordinance having been served on us prohibiting us from attending any meeting convened by anybody at any place where acts of Government are to be condemned or disapproved, or the annulment cancellation or withdrawal of such acts is to be recommended, advocated, suggested, or advised, we regret our inability to attend the forthcoming sessions of the Federation. Please have this telegram placed before the meeting of the Federation through the President.

Manu Subedar, Vice-Chairman, Indian Merchants Chamber.

Gordhandas Morarji, Indian Merchants Chamber,

Velji Lukhamsi, Chairman, Grain Merchants' Association.

Chotalal Kilachand and Ratilal Gandhi, Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Seed Traders' Association.

Nandlal Bhutta, Seed Traders' Association.

J. C. Setalvad, Indian Insurance Companies' Association.

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW

Reflections On Rainy's Admission

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At one of the farewell dinner parties given in honour of the retiring members of the Government of India, Sir George Rainy is reported to have observed that Members of the Government of India are now prepared to admit that there can be a point of view besides their own on a question of policy.

No such utterance by a member of Government was made with greater candour and none more opportune. Government have no doubt been giving manifestations of this point of view by taking eminent public men into their confidence. One such occasion is quite of a recent date, namely the conference of the Cotton Brokers of Bombay recently invited (and again to be invited) by the Finance Secretary of the Bombay Government.

The admission by Sir George Rainy and the move of the Finance Secretary of Bombay do not however, appear to be going far enough particularly under the peculiar circumstance of to-day.

I will make the point more clear. There is one matter in which Government can learn from the policy of Nationalist leaders. One of the ways, to win over the public that they adopted was that of establishing direct and the closest contact with the public. What are the Collectors and the Assistant Collectors and the Commissioners doing? Why not mix with the peasants, reason with them, understand them, and convince them? In Bombay, it is the members of Government that must come out in the open.

Why, for instance, should not the Executive Councillors, the Secretaries or say even His Excellency the Governor meet an audience in the Esplanade Maidan? This move is worth hundreds and thousands of conclaves held at the Secretariat and distribution of leaflets issued by the Director of Information.

It is association that creates sympathies and not its negation. But will those concerned heed?—Yours, etc.

B. G. A.

March 22.

PICKETING IN ANDHERI RESUMED

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, March 22.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was resumed at Andheri on Sunday last. The volunteers have been requesting the dealers in foreign cloth to seal their old stock.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

As announced the exhibition at Kamattipura will be opened on Friday the 25th March at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Stall holders who have engaged stalls are requested to occupy them by the 24th evening.

As there is a great demand for stalls, the Executive Committee have made arrangements for few more stalls. The plan can be seen at the office of the exhibition.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF GOETHE

Bombay Pays Tribute To German Genius

The centenary of the death of the famous German poet Goethe was celebrated at a meeting held at the Convocation Hall on Tuesday, when Sir G. D. Madgaonkar presided.

About 400 admirers had assembled at the gathering. Prominent persons among them were Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Principal Mackenzie, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, Dr. A. P. Bacha, the German Consul, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Prof. V. A. Gadgil, Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, Prof. V. G. Dalvi, Dr. R. S. Tirodkar and Faiz Bug.

GREAT POET AND PHILOSOPHER

Sir G. D. Madgaonkar, in his presidential speech, said that Goethe was a great poet and philosopher. He was a versatile genius and had learnt many languages. He had a great liking for Oriental Studies and particularly Sanskrit. On reading the Shakuntal of Kalidas he had expressed great satisfaction for the dramatist. He took much interest in many departments of literature and science. He was not only a German poet, but a poet loved and admired by all nationalities. He belonged to a nation, who were well-known for their astonishing qualities of co-operation and of work. Concluding the president expressed the hope that Germany would rise superior and would occupy her rightful place among other nations.

Dr. V. R. Khanolkar expressed great admiration for the poet.

VERSATILE GENIUS.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar, in the course of his speech, said that Goethe was a literary man and yet had knowledge of many departments of science, medicine, anatomy, astrology, midwifery, etc. He took interest in almost all subjects. He liked anatomy more than any other subject. He had contributed more to the medical science than medical men. He was a versatile genius. Real genius was not a man, who was brilliant in one line only. He shed his lustre in every department. God had given him power to express in songs, what he had learnt in his sufferings. The days in which he lived were the same as they were in India only yesterday.

Herr Kapp, the German Consul, then adjourned the gathering in German.

He was followed by Principal Mackenzie, who said that he was not a student of Goethe, and yet from what he had read, he had great admiration for his writings. Goethe, he said, was a man of extraordinary versatility. He opined that great poetry had come from the minds of great persons. He was really a great figure in the world. His writings were full of magic of works and the music of language.

Mr. G. M. Jadhav then thanked the president and the members present, and the meeting terminated.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Bombay Medical Profession's Protest

The following telegram has been sent to the leading members of the Indian Legislative Assembly, over the signatures of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President, I.M.C. Bill Committee of the Bombay Medical Profession, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, President, the Bombay Medical Union and Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Secretary, the Indian Medical Association:—

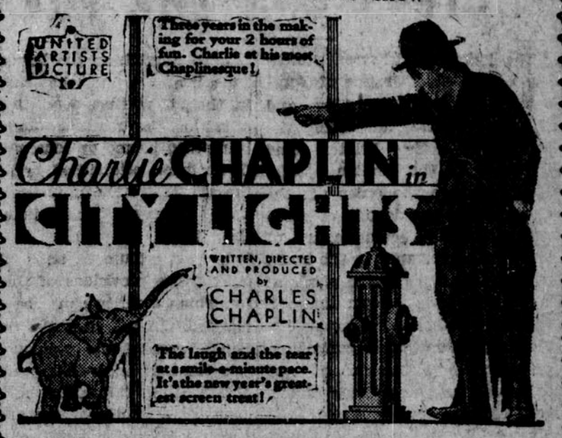
"Indian Medical Bill coming 23—24. Request Assembly Members to insist on inclusion of Licentiates in Council. (i.e. The Indian Medical Council.) Power of reciprocity from date of passing the Bill. Freedom of Control from General Medical Council. Minimum standards of medical education. And removal of restrictions on free choice of Electorates.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY: At the Bai Bachubhai Kanji Kursondas Charitable Dispensary conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of February 1932 was 1777 of which 1132 were women and 645 children, 273 being boys and 372 girls. The average daily attendance of patients

PATHE CINEMA. SECOND WEEK

EVERYDAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW


UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Three years in the making for your 2 hours of fun. Charlie at his most Chaplinesque!
Charlie CHAPLIN in CITY LIGHTS
WRITTEN, DIRECTED AND PRODUCED BY CHARLES CHAPLIN
The laugh and the tear at a smile-a-minute pace. It's the new year's greatest screen treat!

During last week thousands of people were unable to obtain seats: So book your seats early at S. Rose & Co., or at Cinema.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED. Phone 41561.

SPECIAL LAUGH EPIC FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 AND 10.

A DOZEN COMEDIES ROLLED into ONE

Here's the picture that has everything! Laughs, heart-interest, gun-play, kid-stuff! It's the finest entertainment of the King of Clowns!
Buster KEATON
with ANITA PAGE CLIFF EDWARDS
A Buster Keaton production
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK

Also, FLIP THE FROG Comedy Cartoon

Note:—Buster Keatons previous fun epic is now showing at the RIALTO.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET MAY.

New York, March 22.

Previous Closing Rate	6.75
To-day's Opening Rate	6.75
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	6.60
Difference	—15

Broach Expectation Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET MAY.

Liverpool, March 22.

Previous Closing Rate	4.99
To-day's Opening Rate	5.01
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	4.98
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 22.

Silver Ready*	17 3/4
Lower	—1 Anna.
Silver Forward	17 13/16
Lower	1 Anna.

Market:—India Sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, March 22.

Silver (Spot)	55	0	0
Silver Fagen	55	2	0
Gold (Spot)	27	8	0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The "Chronicle".)

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, March 22.

Previous Closing	3.64 7/8
To-day's Closing	3.64
Difference	—7/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, March 22.

Previous Closing	3.64 5/8
To-day's Opening	3.64 7/8
To-day's Closing	3.64 3/4

Health Of Bombay

During the Week ended 19th instant the total mortality 373 was 94 lacs than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 16.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 12th week of 1931 when the mortality was 384 and death rate 15.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 when the average mortality was 556 and death rate 22.7.

Out of the total deaths 98 were among infants under one year of age. Small pox caused 8 attacks and 3 deaths during the week. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week. Cholera was absent during the

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1932.

FETTERS FOR THE PRESS

The judgment delivered yesterday by the Chief Justice of Bombay, in which Justices Mirza and Murphy concurred, dismissing the application of the Printer and Publisher of the "Indian Daily Mail" to have the order of the Government for deposit of security of Rs. 6.000 set aside, is of profound importance to the Press as well, indeed, as to the public at large, since it lays down that a very wide and rigid restriction has been put on the publication of criticisms of Government by the provisions of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 as amended by Ordinance II of 1932. That this amendment and extension of the provisions of the Act had very greatly restricted the scope of such criticism was well-recognised, but we fancy few journalists could have realised that the restriction was so severe as the judges of the High Court have now held it to be.

ASSEMBLY AND THE ACT.

When the Act of 1931 was before the Legislature it was strongly contested by the Opposition as a reactionary and unnecessary attack on the freedom of the Press. So strong was the opposition that it emerged from the Select Committee in a much modified form, its provisions being limited only to writings and representations which incite to murder or praise murderers. By a stroke of the pen, in the form of this amendment by Ordinance, the work of the Select Committee was to a large extent undone and the scope of the writings for which security could be demanded under the Act was made as comprehensive as the drastic Act of 1910 which was repealed eight years ago.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT.

The articles for which security was demanded from the "Indian Daily Mail" consisted of trenchant criticisms of the administration of the Ordinances by the Executive and Magistracy in the Presidency of Bombay accompanied by an appeal to the Government to take steps to moderate the severity of the methods employed and put an end to abuses alleged to be going on. It is not necessary to analyse or enter into the merits of the writings objected to by the Government. We are more concerned with the law laid down by the Special Bench, which has decided, (1) that "the present state of affairs" (administration of Ordinances) "is part of the Government established by law in British India"; (2) that truth of facts stated is immaterial in considering whether the words complained of come within the scope of the provisions in the amended act; (3) that the special courts under the Ordinances are acting in a judicial capacity and therefore form part of the administration of justice, and (4) "every charge of misconduct of Government whether such charge is well-founded or not" comes within the provisions of the Act and entitles Government, thereunder, to demand security.

DUTY OF THE COURT.

The Chief Justice remarked that the Court has nothing to do with "the wisdom or lack of wisdom of criticism of unlawful and unjust acts of Government." It has to administer the law as it finds it and it finds that the law is, that, if writings tend, in their effect on the reader's mind, to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law or the administration of justice, then such writings, regardless of the truth of what is written, constitute an offence against the provisions of the Act, for which security can be demanded. In this case the Special Bench were of the opinion, despite the able and well-argued plea of Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan to the contrary, that one of the articles, passages of which were objected to, did have the tendency to bring both the Government and the administration of justice into contempt and the application to set aside the order was therefore dismissed.

DUTY OF THE MAGISTRACY.

There are other points in the judgment which are of extreme interest. Holding that the special courts under the Ordinance are acting in a judicial capacity, the Chief Justice declared that it would be a gross dereliction of their duty if they accepted from the Executive orders as to the way in which they are to dispose of persons charged before them or as to the sentences which they are to pass. A charge made against them of that kind, therefore, must tend to bring into contempt the administration of justice under the ordinances. His Lordship also gave a description of the ordinances which emphasises the extent to which they put powers in the hands of the Executive and are a wide departure from the principles on which justice is administered in the country under the ordinary law. It comes to this, said the Chief Justice.

> "that there is no check on the Government as to the persons they may regard as suspects, that orders may be passed affecting drastically the conduct of such persons, that heavy punishment may be imposed for the breach of any such order and that the right of appeal or application in revision which can normally be enjoyed by such persons is very largely curtailed."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

And now we find that, public criticism of the use of these drastic powers is very largely curtailed, some might say almost extinguished, by the ruling that "every charge of misconduct of Government, whether such charge is well-founded or not" is brought within Section 4 of the Press Act and that a plea of the truth of such charges is no defence. Incidentally this constitutes an ironical commentary on Sir Samuel Hoare's assertion that wide latitude is given to the press in the publication of criticism hostile to the Government. Actually, it means that the conduct of newspapers has become once more under the ordinances the hazardous occupation that the late Sir Lawrence Jenkins declared it to be under the Act of 1910, and the liberty of the press in the performance of the function of criticising the policy and acts of Government is curtailed to an extent which, we have no hesitation in saying, the majority of people will consider to be against the public good.

Politicals In Jail

We published yesterday full extracts from a letter addressed by Lala Jaswant Rao Churamani, President of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, and Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Chairman of the Buyers' and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the classification of political prisoners. The letter is a very mildly worded appeal to the Government to be so "graciously pleased" as to respect their own rules about the classification of prisoners. We do not know what effect it may have on the Government but it will help the people to realise what has been the treatment meted out to the political prisoners. The Jail Rules provide that "prisoners may be admitted to Class A if (1) they are non-habitual prisoners of good character, (2) if they by reason of their education, occupation, and superior mode of living are clearly of high social status," and (3) "if they are not guilty of violence or moral turpitude." "Class B will include prisoners who, while not qualified for admission to Class A, have by social status, education, and habits of life, been accustomed to a mode of living superior to that of the ordinary jail population." Finally, "the ordinary jail population will constitute Class C."

It should be clear from the above rules that the bulk of the Civil Disobedience Prisoners, if not all, deserve to be either in A or B Class. But the Bombay Government have, it would appear, ignored their own rules by placing the vast majority of such prisoners in the C Class, including a number of ladies of social standing and education and prominent men like Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Principal Kalelkar and Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas. And now comes the report that Mr. K. F. Nariman, too, has been transferred to C Class. On the other hand, the letter in question notes: "It has been further alleged that the Anglo-Indians and Europeans convicted of criminal offences are never given the last class, and that criminal prisoners of other nations, such as the Japanese, Chinese, etc., are given better food and treatment."

Apart from the system of classification, the general treatment of prisoners seems to have very much deteriorated recently. The letter under review states with regard to the food supplied to the lower class prisoners: "Last year the total cost of diet per head per diem was seven annas in the higher two classes. Now it has been reduced to annas four and pies six only. . . . . And the diet of the C Class prisoners costs hardly one anna and nine pies per head per diem, which cannot be said to be even a bare minimum." It is ordinarily difficult to believe such reports but many improbable things have been possible in India in these days. Who could have ordinarily believed that an All-India leader like Seth Jamnalal Bajaj would be placed in the C Class in view of the assurances that the Ordinances, under which he was convicted, would be administered with moderation and restraint? Many protests and appeals to Government have been published to reconsider the present methods of classification in the case of political prisoners. We can only hope that this last appeal will cause them to give the matter fresh attention.

HOPES OF PEACE

The action of the Assembly of the Geneva League in making it clearly and unequivocally known to Japan that the punitive measures permissible under certain articles of the League Covenant will be applied to her, unless she revises her obstinate attitude on the Sino-Japanese dispute, has evidently had some effect in Tokyo. The "peace" negotiations at Shanghai are no longer viewed with disdain by the chauvinists in Japan, who so far had ridiculed the possibility of the League being serious about taking concerted measures to end the carnage in the East. Japan agreed to a conference with China and the representatives of both sides are busy hammering out the details of withdrawal of troops.

But it is noticeable that the discussion so far only relates to Japanese troops "withdrawing according to programme" and the Chinese forces "remaining in their present positions." The negotiations do not extend to a consideration of the urgency of the two parties settling the quarrel amicably among themselves. The Japanese attitude is still obdurate in this regard. Japan does not think that the issue can be settled by the representatives of the two sides. But she has, at last, agreed to the establishment of a joint commission, including representatives of neutral powers, for the limited purpose of supervising the withdrawal of troops. This is an indication that all that Japan is willing to concede is a cessation of hostilities. She will not settle the quarrel with Chinese help in negotiations for peace, nor will she agree to a third party intervention.

As an earnest of her willingness to cease hostilities, Japan has withdrawn from Shanghai a portion of her naval forces. But she ought to realise that mere cessation of armed conflict, with a view to placate the Powers concerned with the fate of their nationals in the Foreign Settlements, may gain her time but will not help her in inducing China to believe that her desire now is for a prompt settlement of the issue and the restoration of harmony between the two countries. It is the urgent duty of the League to compel Japan to accept neutral mediation in the dispute. At Geneva they must discard the hesitating policy of keeping away from the consideration of "merits of the dispute." They must insist that Japan, as a member of the League, is bound to accept the assistance of a neutral commission to secure a permanent solution of the conflict. Hopes of real peace lie in the adoption of this firm at Geneva.

WORLD TRIBUTE TO GOETHE

Man Of Action, Artist And Humanist

The tribute to the memory of Johann Wolfgang Goethe that is being paid all over the civilised world on the occasion of his centenary is the most complete measure of the German poet's genius in its universality of appeal: he is more a European and world classic than a German 'litterateur' and hero and he is being honoured as one.

MAKING OF GENIUS

That his personality and work mark a certain phase in the history of German literature and that he has always been looked up to as a master of creative art with a distinguished individuality, may not be doubted for a moment. Yet the essential qualities that appeal to us in his work are characteristic of most men of his type, individualists and leaders of their epoch, men who make history without being aware of the role assigned to them. They react only to the force of internal being such as is discernible in the development of Goethe's genius and its varied expression in his artistic works.

THE INDIVIDUALIST

The vigour of Goethe's personality makes itself felt with a certain rare strength that is very remarkable indeed. He stands out clearly defined against the background of the 18th and 19th centuries and a certain harmonious quality in his life suggests to what remarkable degree his individualism was perfected. His career was full of action and no experience was denied to him. Life was perhaps more kind to him than it could be to others as well distinguished as nimself: and a kind Nature had gifted him with inexhaustible energy.

He lived outwardly a bourgeois life with the bourgeois capacity for its subtle experience and yet he was a poet of extraordinary lyricism. His philosophy was distilled out of this rich experience and the philosophical culture and humanistic fervour which form the most prominent features of the literature he created grew more out of action than out of mere imagination.

TRUTH IN ART

The humanistic attitude towards life he adopted rounded off the forms of his artistic creation and its grand range enabled him to rise over the limitation. The test of 'truth' of an utter artistic integrity, may be applied to his work and its intrinsic value of high order easily established. The tragic in his personality was not noticeable on the surface; he was no dishevelled poet with the unconscious pose of the 'neglige'; his bourgeois exterior protected his soul. Yet he was sensitive to the influences and forces through which he lived: and he possessed extraordinary courage.

THE FAUSTIAN HERO

The interests he pursued in his eventful career in their several aspects testify to this fact. His love affairs were like Pierre Lotis', marked only by a less restless spirit than the Frenchman's: and the sadness he garnered out of them flows in his work. He was poet, philosopher, lover, statesman and scientist all in one and his Germanic genius almost excelled in each of them.

Even in the twilight of his life, he maintained the same calm receptivity and zest for experience that he revealed in youth. He was too disillusioned for dogmas both in life and letters and he would claim to be a classical who was yet adored by the younger Romantic poets. His 'Faust' is no idle, artistic creation: it is an allegorical yet realistic representation of his own life. It is an epic in sincerity and ultimate triumph of his art.

C.J.

Notes of the Day

Is The Oath Necessary?

Referring to Mr. de Valera's proposal to abolish the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown, the "Irish Press" says that the Free State Government seeks nothing more than asserting the legal and moral rights of its citizens. And to show the legality of the Government's position the paper argues that the Anglo-Irish Treaty itself is so worded that the taking of the Oath is optional and that there is not a single mention of land annuities in the Treaty. The actual wording of Article IV of the Treaty, which deals with the Oath states: "The Oath to be taken by members of the Parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in the following form." Then follows the text of the Oath. Opinions may conceivably differ as to whether the above wording makes the taking of the Oath optional. There is, however, much force in the contention that the position has been "fundamentally altered by the Statute of Westminster." Finally, is that Statute the last word on the relations between the component parts of the British Commonwealth?

Negotiations Or Arbitration?

As regards the less formal question of annuities, it is governed by Article 5 of the Treaty, which states: "The Irish Freee State shall assume liability for the service of the public debt of the United Kingdom as existing at the date hereof and towards the payment of war pensions as existing at that date in such proportion as may be fair and equitable, having regard to any just claims on the part of Ireland by way of set off or counter-claim, the amount of such sums being determined, in default of agreement, by the arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empire." So far it seems there has been no default of agreement. If, therefore, negotiations regarding the annuities fail, Mr. de Valera, we suppose, would not object to referring the question to arbitration.

Wanted An Inquiry.

About ten thousand citizens of Benares, including several prominent non-Congress leaders, held a public meeting in Benares last week under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and adopted a resolution expressing "their deep resentment and condemnation of the outrageous conduct of the police committed against 12 women Congress pickets on the night of Friday, March 11 in the Dasaswamedh Police Station." It is said that the "A]" of Benares has got signed statements of the women, who were said to have been subjected to brutal treatment inside the Thana and that no police officers were present when the incidents occurred. The incidents as reported are so serious that it behoves the local Government to comply promptly with the public demand for an independent inquiry commanding public confidence.

What Of The Unprivileged?

The "New Statesman," referring to the maltreatment of Dr. Pator by the police at Madras, rightly remarks that there is no way of avoiding gross abuse if it is left to the police alone to decide when force is necessary. "If an European," the paper adds, "is treated as Mr. Paton was by mistake, what must be happening to quite innocent Indians! Had he not been able to demand a trial by the High Court, he would almost have certainly been condemned on police evidence." With ill-concealed irony the paper asks, if it was also by mistake that sixteen men were acquitted in Chittagong and nevertheless transported to unknown destination. One wonders what the journal would say if it were fully seized with the conditions which prevail throughout the country under the Ordinance regime.

MAHASABHA CONFERENCE IN BHOPAL

Secretary Arrested While Workers Turned Out

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Hindu Mahasabha announce that Shiv Narain Vaid, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bhopal Hindu Subjects Conference, was arrested in the Court room at Bhopal where he had gone as a witness summoned in a case against Mr. Ramkrishan Pandey. Mr. Pandey who was arrested on a charge of contempt of court was discharged.

Kunwar Pal Singh and Devkinand both workers of the Bhopal Hindu Subjects Conference have been turned out of Bhopal as it is alleged that they were found distributing certain handbills in connection with the postponement of the Conference.

A warrant of arrest has also been issued against Bhagat Mansingh, another worker of the Conference Reception Committee.—A. P.

MORE SUPPORT FOR RAJAH-MOONJE PACT

AKOLA, March 22.

The Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Sabha, Berar, met at Akola on Sunday the 20th March and expressed deep appreciation of the services rendered by "Dr. Mooje in entering into a pact with Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah the Nationalist leader of the Depressed Classes" and making him agree to joint electorates.—A. P.

Agent In South Africa

LAHORE, Mar. 22.

It is understood that Sir Abdul Qadir, Judge of Lahore High Court is expected to be appointed as the Governor -General's Agent in South Africa.—A. P.

Lahore Municipal Commissioner Released

LAHORE, March 22.

Mr. Dalwar Singh, Municipal Commissioner, who was arrested a week ago in connection with the Kanari Bazar Dacoity, has been released on two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

Exercising unusual caution Sir Samuel Hoare says the "broad effect" of reports from India is marked improvement in several directions. If "broad effect" is anything like "wide latitude" it can be taken at a discount.

* * *

In the High Court yesterday Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan invoked the observation of Mr. Justice Blackwell, that "the policy of the legislature was to preserve the cherished liberty of the press." Unfortunately the policy of the Executive is neither to cherish nor to preserve. They are destroying angels.

* * *

"A crime against humanity" is the "Morning Post's" description of the attempt of the British Government "to force an alien democracy on India." To say this in India would obviously be a crime under the Press Act.

* * *

The "Free Press Journal" is so intrigued with the "Morning Post's" dictum that it publishes the report twice over on two different pages with new and original headlines to both. A "crime against humanity", thus becomes at the second effort "Tory journal's convenient solicitude." Which do you like best?

* * *

The Nationalist Party in the Assembly have cleared up their differences with an apology by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer and a vote of confidence in Sir Singh Gour. What has happened to Ranga? We should have expected not an apology but retaliation by passing the usual vote of confidence in himself.

* * *

Sir Hari Singh Gour, moreover, has been authorised to take emergent decisions on the floor of the House. This is carrying nationalism in the Assembly to too great an extreme.

* * *

The "Times of India" hopes that the British Government statement on the communal issue will reassure those Muslims who have recently been giving way to despair and talking of "direct action," which always gives the Old Lady the cold shivers.

* * *

She now says an early fulfilment of the Premier's pledge should be awaited "before there is any talk of direct action." And will she approve of direct action if the fulfilment is not early?

* * *

The Madras Home Member who is developing a new solicitude for the victims of lathi blows has promised to consider the suggestion of repeating his instructions to the police not to disperse an assembly of less than four by force. Let's hope the police this time will also obligingly consider the suggestion.

* * *

De Valera's retort to the charge that he drafted the oath of allegiance is that Lord Birkenhead drafted it and handed it to Mr. Collins with the remark that it was "the greatest piece of prevarication in history,"—which considering that Lord Birkenhead had then been living some time was a pretty strong description.

* * *

A pleader of Dacca who has been a prisoner under the Ordinance has now been ordered to be interned in his father's house. The next stage of punishment should be to order him to live with his mother-in-law.

* * *

M. Trotsky is going through a bad time. Thrown on to a lone island called "Dog" by a gust of icy wind known as the "Black Breath" he was marooned all night and rescued by a "smack" in the morning. And now he wants to visit Czechoslovakia but the Turkish Government wont guarantee his return to Turkey, so he doesn't know which way to turn. He should have stayed on "Dog" with the "Black Breath".

* * *

"I have no wish to build castles in the air," said Mr. Sydney Lane, winner of £30,000 in the Irish Sweep. It would certainly seem to be an unnecessary waste of imaginative effort in the circumstances.

* * * *

There are fourteen candidates for the vacant Bishopric of Lahore. Half the Bishops in India are anxious to change their jobs. From the rush, we should'nt be surprised to learn that there's a higher salary attached.

* * *

"MONDAY'S STUMP IN COTTON MARKET."
"Times of India."

Is this an irreverent allusion to stump speeches at the Secretariat Conference?

* * *

"Sir Samuel Hoare informed Mr. Morgan Jones that the question of Army capitation payments, was still being actively considered".

The taxpayer is more interested in getting decapitation payments actively considered. But there's no luck.

* * *

"Spinsters with a frozen spine" is how a Tory M. P. describes women magistrates. That may be better than hard-faced men with frozen hearts.

HIGH COURT DISMISSES "INDIAN DAILY MAIL" APPEAL

(Continued from page 1).

ment officers with excesses. They charged the Magistracy and the executive with working in co-operation and collusion. The question of intention, he said, was immaterial and the court had to judge whether the words used were for helpful criticism or whether they tended to create a feeling of hatred and contempt towards Government. The Advocate-General also wanted the court to take into consideration the headings given to the articles in black and capital letters the object of which, he stated, was to emphasise the charges and to arouse hatred in the minds of the readers against Government. He contended that there was no difference between the present Press Act and the Press Act of 1910. The Government had proved that this case fell under the Press Act.

In conclusion the Advocate-General wanted to repudiate the suggestion that the passages from the articles were marked out by somebody with a blue pencil in the Secretariat. He wanted to assure the court that these things were not done by somebody with a blue pencil but they were done with the greatest care.

Mr. Talyarkhan: They must exercise greater care in future.

The Advocate-General next cited a number of authorities in support of his contentions.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan in his reply said that his learned friend had attributed to him certain statements which he had himself no recollection of having uttered. He had never raised any point or any dispute about the powers of the Viceroy to issue ordonances or questions relating to that matter. The highest tribunal had decided the matter.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The second thing that counsel wanted to make clear was the statement by his learned friend more than once that there was no such thing as liberty of the press or freedom of the press. And then he went on to point out that the press enjoyed no larger liberty or greater freedom than what the individual had. Counsel said he never advanced such a plea. What he did say was that although strictly speaking the press stood on an equal footing with the individual the fact remained that the press being an important estate of the realm and the voice of a newspaper being the voice of a large mass of people was undoubtedly a far more important mode of expression than the expression of an individual and for that reason the phrase freedom of the press has been not only used but used with the greatest respect and regard by the most eminent judges both in England and in India.

Continuing Mr. Talyarkhan said that after all was said and done in the end the case came to this that one must read the article Mr. Justice Blackwell had held in deciding a case of sedition in 1929 that it had been the policy of the legislature to preserve as far as possible and within a reasonable limit the cherished freedom of the press.

Continuing Mr. Talyarkhan said that after all was said and done in the end the case came to this that the court must read the article as a whole and then ask the question whether the effecy of reading the articles on the mind of the reader was one of rebellion, in other words of contempt or hatred —which was rebellion in heart— or whether the effect would be one of satisfaction that there is at least one writer and one newspaper which thinks it its duty to bring to the notice of the Government certain acts done by the subordinates of the Government in carrying out the provisions of the Ordinances. Taking that position his submission was that the impression created on the mind of an average reader of the article would be one of satisfaction, because Government would be given an opportunity of improving matters. In this connection he said that the Advocate-General had repeatedly alluded to the impression made on an "average reader." He wondered what kind of creature the learned Advocate-General had in his mind. He tried to find out the definition of an average reader but he found none. He, however, came across the definition of a "gentleman." A gentleman was one who paid tailor's bills regularly and one who drank port freely and afterwards broke the heads of policemen. (Laughter.) According to Mr. Talyarkhan all educated people could be considered as **average readers.** Their Lordships were average readers, counsel himself was an average reader and also the Advocate-General.

Continuing Mr. Talyarkhan said that as regards the term administration of justice the clause in Section 4 had no relevency whatever in these proceedings, that is to say, there is no administration of justice, which was in question to begin with. His first submission was that there was no question of administration of justice. What the articles had dealt with was the work done by a certain set of persons specially appointed to do the work arising under the Ordinances, which were measures of a temporary kind and in most instances directly opposed to the provisions of the statute law.

ORDINANCES CURTAILED RIGHTS

The Ordinances curtailed the rights of the subjects, and prevented applications to courts of law. For those reasons they stood on a totally different footing from the administration of justice, which must be taken to mean the disposal or trial of cases according to the law and justice by judicial officers appointed for the purpose. The mere fact that A, B and C, who were trying offences under the Ordinances happened to A, B, and C, who also held the position of Presidency Magistrates or Magistrates did not alter the position at all and did not make them judicial officers. They were outside the ordinary administration of justice and did not form part of it.

QUITE DIFFERENT FROM ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In reply to a query from Justice Mirza consel said that so long as the Special Magistrates under the Ordinance did not come within the supervision of the High Court, then, it was something quite different from the administration of justice. If it was administration of justice then their Lordships sitting as the highest tribunal in the country must have power to supervise the Special Court's sentences. Otherwise it could not be said to be the law of the land.

The Chief Justice: The present law of the land is Ordinances.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Any Act which was directly opposed to the principles of justice can hardly be called the law of the land.

The Chief Justice: It is.

Proceeding counsel urged that if the court found that the articles in question referred to the conduct of certain persons appointed under the Ordinance as special magistrates with the result that they were put on a different footing from what they originally were then there was no difficulty in proving that that was not administration of justice.

Even if the court came to the conclusion that those persons must be regarded as judicial officers then the next question counsel submitted, was whether there was anything in the articles which created feelings hatred or contempt against that administration of justice. Administration of justice meant the whole body of administration which had to deal with the dispensing of justice. If the article had indulged in casting reflections against the whole system then it could be said that an attempt was made against the administration of justice.

The Chief Justice: It is suggested that Judges take their orders from the executive.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that having regard to the nature of the Ordinances, namely, that it was not the work of the legislatures but the creation of the executive there was no harm in suggesting that the Special Magistrates received instructions of some kind of co-operation in the performance of that purpose.

Mr. Justice Mirza: When you say that the Special Magistrate did not constitute a judicial bench do you mean to suggest that it is a farce?

NOT NECESSARILY A FARCE.

Mr. Talyarkhan replied that what was not a judicial court was not necessarily a farce. (Laughter).

Proceeding counsel submitted that all that the first article suggested was that a special magistrate were not exercising proper discrimination in meeting out sentences and awarding to classes to the prisoners. These were the special grievances of the writer who said that the public mind rankled under them.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the passage in the article which said that the magistrates were working in consultation and in co-operation with the executive which amounted to charging them with misconduct.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that it was not so. The object of the writer was to show that it was very regrettable that the magistrates were not using the discretion which was expected of them. The maximum sentence provided was two years and it was the elementary principle of criminal jurisprudence that it was left to the discretion of the Magistrate to pass sentence from one day to two years' imprisonment. The Court should vary the punishment according to the gravity of the offence when the court gave the maximum sentence for every offence and when the Government had repeatedly announced its intention of dealing with the civil disobedience movement with a heavy hand it was legitimate to infer that the Magistrates had taken the hint from the executive and had decided to inflict heavy sentences.

In regard to the statement in the article about co-operation between the magistracy and the executive counsel wanted to read the report published in a newspaper of a case in which .....

The Advocate General: I strongly object to my learned referring to any irrelevant document.

Mr. Talyarkhan: My learned friend need not get nervous. I want to refer to the facts of the case only. A man was charged before a Presidency Magistrate under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The man was acquitted and the magistrate ordered that Rs. 200 found on him at the time of arrest should be returned to him. The money, however, was not returned to him, and he made an apppication to the Magistrate for its return. The Magistrate openly declared in the court.....

The Advocate General: I strongly object.....

The Chief Justice: I don't think you can refer to that case, Mr. Talyarkhan.

When counsel was further arguing Mr. Justice Mirza asked him a question regarding the case which he had shortly before read and he completed the story by saying that the Magistrate in reply to application of the accused stated that the money could not be returned under orders from Government.

At this stage again the Advocate General protested to the reference to the report and Mr. Talyarkhan retorted that he had only referred to it because Mr. Justice Mirza wanted to know. (Laughter).

MERELY AN EYE WASH.

In reply to a question by Mr. Justice Mirza whether the writer wanted to insinuate that the Special Magistrates were merely an eye-wash Mr. Talyarkhan said that "there was no question of

Counsel repudiated the contention of the Advocate General that the article brought into contempt Government establisheo in British India. He submitted that nobody and nothing was brought into contempt by the article. He then cited an authority to show that the fullest liberty was given to parties who had the intention of not creating feelings of disaffection but to ventillate grievances with a view to their removal.

Counsel reiterated the argument that the article must be read as a whole. They could not pick out a passage here and a passage there and mark it down as sedition. In support of this contention he cited an authority in which it was conceded that in considering such cases articles must be read as a whole and not in parts and that considerable lattitude must be given to political writings.

The Chief Justice said that the ruling was in respect of a case under Section 124-A and the Press Act included the word tending to create such feelings.

Counsel said that there was nothing in the articles to show that they tended to create a feeling of hatred and contempt or disaffection. Disaffection was defined as including disloyalty. He submitted that the strongest criticism of Government couched in the strongest terms could be perfectly consistent with the utmost loyaly to Government.

In the whole article except in the portion which referred to the co-operation of the magistrates and the executive there was nothing else on which they could lay their fingers and say that that was seditious. He did not want to ignore that fact. He wanted to say that barring that one line in the passage there was nothing in any of the other passages which could be called objectionable.

In conclusion counsel submitted that the bench of three judges had been formed to hear the application of this kind. Evidently with the object of dealing with matter as a jury would do, as three highest judicial officers would do which would certainly inspire in the subjects a sense of comvlete safety. That object would be defeated unless the court looked from every point of view and read the article as a whole.

"I. D. M." APPEAL DISMISSED

Judges' Findings

In dismissing the appeal the Chief Justice observed that the application was filed under Section 23 of the Press Emergency Powers Act of 1932 against the two orders passed by Government on March 11 purporting to be made under Section 3 (3) and Section 7 (3) of the Act. Under sub-section 3 of Section 3, whenever it appeared to the Local Government that any press was used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper containing any words signs or visible representations of the nature described in Section 4 (1), the Local Government might by notice in writing to the keeper of the press order to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press was situated, a security of such amount not exceeding Rs. 3.000 as the Local Government might think fit. Section 7 (3) confers similar powers in respect of a publisher of a newspaper.

PROVISION IN SECTION 4.

"The present appellant is both the keeper of the printing press and the publisher of the "Indian Daily Mail", and he has been served with two notices requiring him to deposit within a period which expires to-day", continued the Chief Justice. "The words of Section 4, which is the section under which the offence has to come, provides as follows: Whenever it appears to a Local Government that any printing press in respect of which no security has been taken for the purpose of printing or publishing a newspaper conveying words signs or visible representations ..... the two sub-clauses in the actual Act deal with encouraging offences of murder or other offences involving violence. But under the Ordinance promulgated by the Government of India on January 4 as amended by a later Ordinance published in February 1932 a sub-clause (d) has been added in these terms: or tend directly or indirectly to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India or the administration of justice in British India, or to excite disaffection towards such Government.

POSITION UNDER ORDINANCES

"In order to consider the terms of the articles in the "Daily Mail" which are complained of, it is necessary to notice what the position was under the various Ordinances which had been passed and with which the articles deal. The principal Ordinance referred to was promulgated on January 4, 1932. Under that Ordinance, Section 4, the Local Government has powers to give directions as to the conduct of any persons suspected of acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace. Under Section 21 persons disobeying any order made under Section 22 (4) are punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 2 years or fine, the amount of fine being not limited. Section 29 constitutes special courts for dealing with offences under the Ordinance. Section 32 lays down the procedure for these courts. Section 34 provides that there may be an appeal of a sentence by a special judge either if death or transportation or imprisonment to a term of two years or more is imposed.

"Section 51 provides that no appeal lies from the order passed by a court constituted under the Ordinance, and no court has power to revise any such order. Section 59 protects from liability any civil or criminal proceedings against persons acting under the ordinance.

So that it really comes to this that there is no check on the Government as to the persons they may regard as suspects that orders may be passed affecting drastically the conduct of such persons, that heavy punishment may be imposed for the breach of any such order, and that the right of appeal or application in revision which can normally be enjoyed by such persons is very largely curtailed.

MEANING OF THE ARTICLES

In considering these articles we have to remember that the present state of affairs is part of the Government established by law in British India for the time being. I would come now to the articles complained of. We have heard them read and re-read by counsel on both sides, and the explanation which has been put forward by the appellant of the various expressions of the articles and the charges brought against the appellant by the Advocate-General.

I think the effect of the first articl ereally comes to this: That Government have said that the Ordinances would be administered reasonably. They are in fact being applied ruthlessly and with complete indifference and to the complete insecurity of the law-abiding people; that excessive sentences are being passed and the way in which particular individuals are being picked out and punished and the unanimity of the Magistrates in inflicting heavy sentences show that the Magistrates are working in consultation and cooperation with the Executive and that they have lost their power of deciding each case judicially on their merits.

TREND OF ARTICLE.

Proceeding his Lordship remarked: "hat the article indicated that there was a settled policy of vindictiveness and that there was abuse of powers and the article finished with an appeal to the Governor to put an end to the abuse of powers and to give effect to the assurances which the Government had given that the powers would not be abused. The second article was on very much the same lines but it was rather more directed to the alleged interference with the liberty of the Press. The Judge did not think it was necessary to analyse that article in detail. It was not so much open to attack as the first article.

QUESTION AT ISSUE.

His Lordship further said: "Apart from particular phrases in the article to which I think importance should not be attached, the general tendency of the article seems to me to be not to criticise the policy of the Government of India in promulgating the Ordinances or the legitimate operations of the Ordinances by the local Government but to assert that the local Government are deliberately abusing and misusing the powers conferred upon them by the Ordinances and to appeal to them. The question which we have to ask ourselves is whether an article of that nature tends to bring Government into hatred and contempt. We have no evidence as to whether the facts asserted in the article from which the charges or some of them are based are true or false. But the Advocate-General has argued the case on the basis that truth is immaterial. I think in that contention he is right. There is no exception in Section 4 of the Press Act as amended by the Ordinance making the truth of public policy an answer to a charge under the Section. As in the case of Exception (1) to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. This Court is not concerned to consider the wisdom or lack of wisdom of criticism of unlawful and unjust acts of Government. We have merely to apply the law as we find it.

OUTSIDE THE ENQUIRY.

"The effect of the Ordinance seems to me to be to bring within Section 4 of the Press Act every charge of misconduct of Government, whether such charge is well-founded or not. It has been argued by Mr. Talyarkhan, in effect, that it is better that misconduct, if any such there be, on the part of Government should be publicly exposed in order that it may be remedied, and that in the long run such exposure will redress the feelings of bitterness and hostility against Government. Such feelings would ultimately rest on the misconduct rather than on the exposure. But in my view questions of that sort are really outside the scope of our inquiry. They are really questions of policy. No doubt the legislature had such considerations in their mind when they framed the explanations to Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code which deals with sedition. But there are no explanations in the Press Act and the words of the Press Act cover a tendency in the article. In Section 124-A, the offence must amount either to creation of hatred or an attempt to create such feeling.

"It seems to me that the assertion contained in these articles that Government is deliberately abusing powers vested in it must tend to cause hatred or contempt in the minds of those who read such assertion.

"ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE."

"I have so far dealt only with the question of the causing of hatred or contempt towards Government. But there is a further question whether the article tends to bring into hatred or contempt the administration of justice. Under the Ordinance, in my opinion, the special courts are acting in a judicial capacity. It has been suggested in the course of the argument that they may be regarded as merely servants of the Executive and bound to carry out the orders of the Executive. If they were acting in that capacity then the articles in question would not be charging them with misconduct.

"WOULD BE GROSS DERELICTION."

"But in my opinion they are not acting under the Ordinance as servants of the Executive but they are acting in a judicial capacity. I think it would be a gross dereliction of their duty if they accepted from the Executive orders as to the way in which they are to dispose of persons charged before them or as to the sentencs which they are to pass. The first article I think plainly charges the special courts with conduct of that character. It says in the plainest terms that they are acting in cooperation with the Executive. Judges and Magistrates are not in a position to defend themselves and I think a charge of that sort must tend to bring into contempt the administration of justice under the Ordinances.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

"It has been contended by Mr. Talyarkhan that the administration under the Ordinances in the special courts cannot be regarded as administration of justice within the meaning of the amended press Act. But I think that argument is unsound. The method of dealing with persons charged under the Press Act as directed by the Ordinances is, I think, part of the administration in force of justice at the present moment in British India. I think, therefore, that the article does bring the administration of justice into contempt. The appeal therefore must be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Murphy concurred. The Court passed no orders as to costs.

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CITY NOTES

LET US FACE FACTS

LESSONS OF THE COTTON CONFERENCE

Bombay, March 23.

The cotton brokers and allied interests met the Government spokesmen and it was understood that a better atmosphere would prevail hereafter in regard to the position in the cotton market. It was pointed out that the position would not have been so bad if prominent brokers and others had not been arrested almost at the beginning. It was urged that conciliation was necessary if the market is to resume anthing like normal tone. But there are certain aspects of the question which both the Government and the cotton brokers themselves did not take into account.

WHERE IS THE BUSINESS?

We have heard complaints that the business of Bombay is flying away and that the attempt by certain sections of the market not to work under such depressing circumstances is killing business. There is some truth in this statement but it should not be forgotten that there is also little business to be transacted. To understand the force of this argument, let us remember that the cotton crop of India is only 60 per cent of that of last year and it follows that there can be only 60 per cent business this year compared with the last year.

HOW MUCH SHOULD BE BOMBAY'S?

It is not the entire crop of India that comes to Bombay but rather that part of it which has no demand in the interior. This interior demand might be for spinning and other purposes locally or for the other cotton mills of India and it is only the surplus that would come to Bombay, particularly as Bombay mills have been going in more and more for long staple cotton from abroad. It would appear, therefore, that as the surplus cotton with a 60 per cent crop will be much less than 60 per cent of last year's surplus, Bombay would have a very small part of the year's business.

EXPORTERS WOULD LOSE MORE BUSINESS.

It would follow from this that the volume of cotton available for export would be much less this year than before. It must also be remembered that a smaller crop means comparatively higher prices (as in the case of Oomra and other varieties) and this would further diminish the quantity exported. As non-Indians have a good deal of the export trade from India, the economic consequence of the smaller crop would be that their business would suffer most. It may be that some brokers are moved by other considerations, but in the main, it is the lack of business as such that has been responsible for the feeling that European firms have been "boycotted."

WHAT TRADE RETURNS REVEAL.

The export of cotton from India for the ten months ending January 1932 was only 366,000 tons against 545,000 tons last year, and for December and January this year the export was only 64,000 tons against 142,000 tons last year. Does that not show that Bombay business could not have been more than half of last year's? It stands to reason that operators have either to do half day business or have alternate business days.

DANGERS OF OVER-SPECULATION.

Any attempt to force the market to do business can only bring about speculation. Speculation may help to break a fall in prices and to prevent a steep rise, but speculation has its limits of usefulness and while it can be a good servant, it is a very bad master. But beyond its limits, speculation might kill real business. That is why transactions in certain shares and in securities are now on a cash basis. The risks are heavier this year on account of the uncertainties due to the double fluctuation, or shall I say, treble fluctuation. The first is the statistical position here, the second is the position in America and the third is the exchange factor which sends prices up to 235 one day and pushes it down to 205 the next day.

LET US FACE FACTS.

If we will only face facts we shall have less trouble on every side. The best course is, of course, to try to bring about a more peaceful atmosphee but the least that Government can do is to let the merchants work out the solution. If there is business to be done, it will be done and Bombay has had the proud privilege of Indians and Europeans co-operating in business activities and this privilege will be preserved.

INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE.

The Government will want about Rs. 63 lakhs on April 1, for paying interest on the Rs. 9.9 crores 4 per cent 1931-36 Loan and on the 6 per cent 1932 Loan of Rs. 14.6 crores. These are in addition to the Treasury Bill maturities and the montlly salary payments. One would be justified in expecting an increase in Ways and Means Advances. On the 15th. April, they will require Rs. 142 lakhs as interest on the Rs. 56.8 of 5 per cent 1945-55 Loans. These payments should bring about easier money conditions.

EASIER STERLING.

The sterling exchange has dropped a point to-day. The B. C. rate has been lowered to 1-6 1|16 for T. T. deliveries. Similarly, while cash sales are made at 1-6 1|8 for T. T. even till the end of the month, 1-6 3|32 has been demanded. This seems to signify that the banks are a little hard up for ready cash and these conditions should continue for another week or more.

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"SOUL POWERS."

Short talk followed by Questions and Answers.

WEDNESDAY, March 23d, 6-15 P.M.

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"BRING TO AN END THE PRESENT MOVEMENT"

Governor Discusses Political Situation At Mayor's Banquet

The Governor of Bombay was the principal guest at the Mayor's dinner on Tuesday evening in the Municipal Corporation Hall, when the Mayor outlined before the guests the manifold activities of the Municipal Corporation. About 150 covers were laid, and among those present were also the Executive Councilhors, Ministers, High Court Judges, Magistrates, Consul of Persia and Consul of Czechoslovakia.

After the loyal toast, the Mayor in proposing the toast of the Governor said:—

To have to speak on an occasion such as this on the unsavoury topics inseparable from Municipal activities, is, however, by no means an agreeable task. I shall, therefore, keep them in the back ground and touch upon something less disagreeable. Luckily, I can think of one very appetizing item to begin with. Your Excellency, the current official year has been a very eventful one for the Municipality. The most noteworthy event of the year is the distinction of Mayoralty associated with the Presidential Chair—an event all the more memorable for me as the first President to have the honour of being designated the Mayor of Bombay happens to be a very humble and obscure citizen, by name J. B. Boman-Behram. Howsoever humbly and apologetically I may refer to the accident of my being the first Mayor of Bombay, I am afraid the historian of the Corporation, our ex-Secretary and Commissioner, Mr. Masani, will not allow it to pass unchallenged. I know he has told us that the first Mayor of Bombay was William Draper, but I claim on Mr. Masani's own authority that there is nothing on record to show that the Mayor in 1726 combined municipal with judicial duties. The President of the municipal administration was then the Governor of Bombay, and if the Mayor of to-day steps into the eighteenth century shoes of the Governor-in-Council, well may he feel elated, as I do to-day, despite all my innate modesty!

CIVIC PROGRESS.

I must now come to the humdrum story of our daily and lowly work. To take sanitation first, I am glad to say our mortality bill is 21.2 per 1000, practically the lowest recorded since the year 1872. There is a corresponding improvement in the infantile mortality, 298 per 1000, which is also the lowest figure recorded. Many a sanitary measure, such as the war on the malarial mosquitoes and the introduction of the flushing system, has contributed considerably towards this improvement. The slums are, however, still with us, and until we remove them, we cannot show the improvement which we can legitimately expect. It is a question of funds and funds we must find, if not by additional taxation, at least by rigid economy in general administration so as to enable Government to contribute towards the cost of schemes for the abolition of the slums.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

I now come to Medical Relief. Compare to the population, hospital accommodation in the City was until recently woefully deficient. Recognising the deficiency, Sir Leslie Wilson started a special Fund, now known as the Governor's Hospital Fund, for the purpose of extending hospital accommodation. To this Fund the rich and the poor contributed alike. The Wadia brothers, in particular, distinguished themselves by their munificence and to them we owe the two large hospitals, viz., the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital and the Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital. It was proposed that by the combined efforts of Government, Municipality and the Governor's Hospital Fund the hospital accommodation would be increased by about 2000 additional beds, but unfortunately not even half of that number could be provided owing to financial stringency. This stringency has forced the curtailment of even the existing accommodation in Government hospitals. In conjunction with the Municipality and the Governor's Hospital Fund Committee Government have appointed "The Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee" who have collected Rs. 1,23,000. I am glad to say the Corporation have not curtailed the accommodation in their hospitals. We are spending to-day on hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 22 lacs and a quarter. The K. E. M. Hospital and the G.S.M. College are characterized by some [illegible] as white elephants. These critics do not sufficiently appreciate the immense service the two institutions are doing in the relief of sickness and suffering and in providing education and training towards that end.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

May I, Sir, now refer to certain repercussions which the reform movement outside has had upon us in this Hall? The question of extending the franchise and of the redistribution of seats on an equitable basis considerably exercised our minds for a long time. We have, however, deferred our decision with regard to the question of franchise pending the decision of Your Excellency's Government concerning the franchise for their Legislative Council. As regards the redistribution of seats, Government cut the gordian knot for the Corporation and increased the total strength from 108 to 112. While on the question of reforms it will not be out of place to refer to the contribution the Corporation were privileged to make to the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. Three of our colleagues, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, and Mr. H. P. Mody have had the honour of being delegates to it.

AN EVENTFUL YEAR.

This year has been a specially eventful one. We had the privilege of welcoming for the first time an ex-Premier of Great Britain in the Rt. Hon'ble David Lloyd George with Dame Margaret and Miss Megan Lloyd George. While bidding a regretful farewell to Lord Irwin, one of India's greatest Viceroys, we were glad to welcome in His Excellency Lord Willingdon an old friend of Bombay. We had also the honour of presenting an address to Mahatma Gandhi in appreciation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. This is not the occasion to discuss the tragic end of that Pact. All I can say is that it is inexplicably sad. It is the country's misfortune that the policy of conciliation initiated by Lord Irwin temporarily at least have failed to realise its high object.

dignity that has been bestowed upon it by the institution of this title.

PLEA FOR GOOD RELATIONS.

I also congratulate you, Sir, on the fact that during your year of office no serious causes of disagreement between Government and the Municipality have arisen. The unfortunate lawsuit to which you have referred, which has recently been decided, is a legacy from the past, and I think we may fairly say that on neither side is the present administration responsible therefor. I join with you, Sir, in hoping that the memories of this litigation will soon be buried and that the good relations between Government and the Municipality at present substituting may long continue.

TOBACCO DUTY FOR IMPROVEMENT.

I can well understand your feelings in attaching such great importance to the problem presented by the impending dissolution of the Improvement Trust. We fully realise that the Municipality must view with some apprehension the financial position of the Trust, and we recognise that it is entitled to all the assistance we can give to secure additional sources of revenue to enable the added financial drain when the Improvement Trust is taken over to be met.

APOLOGIA FOR AXE.

Another very serious problem which Government share with the Municipality, and to which you have made allusion, is the question of medical relief. Here, also, your financial position has stood you in good stead, and I must admit that the results you have shown compare favourably, at least at first sight, with those shown by the Government. I must again point out, however, that in addition to the claims of Bombay City, Government have to meet the demands of the whole of the rest of the Presidency for medical relief, and we have not been able entirely to reject the contention of the mofussil that its claims in this respect have hardly received the full consideration they deserved in the past, and as the rest of the Presidency is not in such a good position to help itself as Bombay City with its many wealthy citizens, ye have been compelled, when it became necessary to apply the retrenchment axe, to use it with what may appear to be undue vigour on the Hospitals Bombay. I am afraid I can hold out little hope of an early improvement in the position unless we are able to reply to an ever-increasing extent on private charity. But in this connection I should like to offer you my congratulations, Sir, on the successful start that has been made by the Hospital Maintenance Committee under your Chairmanship, and my good wishes for its progress.

TIRADE AGAINST CONGRESS.

Although I have mentioned this subject on various public occasions recently, I am afraid, in view of its importance, I must touch upon it again to-night. In the matter of sound and moderate political judgment, this City till recently stood second to none in India, but the events of the present political agitation are causing us to lose this good name. No one, I think, can view the present position with satisfaction. A section of the community still sees fit to abandon the path of constitutional agitation and to endeavour to force its will upon the remainder by a policy of coercion and intimidation. While I realise the power of the social pressure exerted in support of this policy, I cannot but think that it is a regrettable indication of lack of determination on the part of the business community of this City that they have allowed coercion of this sort of paralyse the trade of Bombay.

THE "MIX-UP".

The result of mixing up business and politics has already begun to be apparent in the flight of business to other centres. Trade once lost is difficult, often impossible to recover, and it is a source of wonder that any merchants are still prepared to lend the agitation their support. Besides, it is impossible to limit the extent or the area of the effect of interference such as this with the normal course of trade. It is not only this City and its merchants that are suffering as the result of the present closed markets, but also a large number of the ryots upcountry, who rely on the large markets like Bombay for the disposal of their produce on favourable terms.

Government are as anxious as anyone to secure Constitutional progress on the right lines, and are prepared to co-operate with all who will co-operate with them. As the best possible guarantee of our earnestness in this matter I would point to the recent presence of the Franchise Committee amongst us. You must all have seen the energetic and conscientious way in which they are pressing on with their important and difficult work, and the eagerness with which they sought the help of all who were willing to co-operate [illegible] the only true method of real political progress, which is a matter of hard work and clear thinking.

END PRESENT MOVEMENT.

I hope I need not assure you that I feel as keen an interest in the development and prosperity of this City as any of those who have lived in it all their lives, and it has been a source of the keenest regret to me to witness this pitiful rejection of the City's natural opportunities. I therefore welcome the assurance given by the conference of the Cotton Trade called yesterday by Sir Govind Pradhan that all the firms and associations there represented would do their best to prevent the closing of the markets and maintain the freedom of trade within the City: and I appeal to all other trades to join in implementing this assurance. The present agitation if continued cannot fail to work irreparable damage upon the commerce of the City, which is its life-blood. If the City is to sink into commercial stagnation, what hope is there for the maintenance of the high standard of Municipal administration which it has taken so many laborious years to build up and of which you are so justly proud? I ask you, therefore, Gentlemen, to use all the great influence that you possess to bring to an end the present movement and to give the trade of the City a chance to find its way once more to recovery and prosperity as soon as world conditions admit.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the Mayor proposed by Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna.

"BRING TO AN END PRESENT MOVEMENT"

Governor Speaks To City City Fathers

Replying to the toast proposed by the Mayor His Excellency the Governor Said:—

I am very grateful to you, Sir, for the hospitality extended to me to-night, and for the very kind words in which you have referred to Lady Sykes and myself and to our work. Indeed, Sir, I cannot but be thankful that you have not felt yourself bound by the various considerations you have mentioned in favour of adopting a policy of silence on this occasion.

ADVENT OF THE MALLET.

The fact that you have now been provided with a mallet with which to enforce your authority and have been deprived of the right of speech at Municipal meetings should be, to some extent at least, a source of gratification in that it renders you unique in these days of disarmament, when everyone else is endeavoring to substitute conferences for weapons of offence.

I hope, also, that you will not seriously feel the loss of the trappings with which Government in the old days endeavoured to guard the dignity of the civic authorities. In these days we feel sure that such dignity is safe in your hands and needs no guarding. Moreover, the increasing complexity of the business of administration to which you have referred renders it necessary for the Mayor of Bombay, in common with the rest of us, to devote so much of the day and night to his work that he probably finds no time left for display and must be content to maintain his dignity by his devotion to duty, in which, Sir, we all realise you have done, and are fully doing, your part.

With due deference to the erudite researches of Mr. Masani I may say I feel justified in extending to you my heartiest congratulations on being the first Mayor of Bombay, and I congratulate the City on the new

STOP PRESS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 22.

Government's determination to mould its new fiscal policy strictly according to the measure of success achieved in practice was shown in the Commons today when Mr. Runciman urged by the Conservative Lord Scone to Institute extensive anti-dumping measures, replied that the Government would prefer to watch the working of the present import duties before embarking on a further fiscal legislation.

LONDON, March 22.

Sensational questions about yesterday's incidents at Dartmoor were asked when wardens gave evidence at the fourth day's hearing of the Dartmoor Case to-day. Mr. James, the defending counsel, asked the warder whether he knew if two men who were going to be called for defence were dragged to cells yesterday with their heads bleeding. Mr. James suggested that according to his instructions, some defence witnesses had been interefered with.

As heavy mist hung over Dartmoor to-day, convicts escort was greatly strengthened.

Before the lorries came into view the convicts could be heard singing lustily such songs as "Pack up your Troubles" and "Tipperary."—Reuter.

LONDON, March 22.

The Yorkshire County Cricket Captain Frank Greenwood has resigned owing to business claims —Reuter.

RUGBY, March 22.

The House of Commons last night completed the Committee stage of the Wheat Bill. No important changes have been made in the original measure. During last night's debate the Minister for Agriculture refused an amendment limiting the operation of the Bill to five years but stated that the whole situation would be reviewed after three years by a fully informed body.—B.O.W.

RUGBY, March 22.

The Japanese Consulate-General last night issued a statement summarising the latest despatches received by Japanese authorities in London. It states that affairs in the Shanghai area having now generally settled down to more or less normal state, it may be assumed now that no further serious crisis would occur. Accordingly, the Japanese authorities concerned have decided to recall home five cruisers two aircraft carriers and sixteen destroyers from the third Japanese fleet in Chinese waters. On March 20 an order to the above effect was accordingly issued.

Press reports from Shanghai state that a preliminary agreement between the Japanese and Chinese having been reached, arrangements have been made for formal negotiations between the respective military leaders to be opened on Wednesday morning. It is stated that at this Conference the proposed Joint Evacuation Committee will define the positions to be maintained by Chinese troops and the area within which Japanese troops will be withdrawn.—B.U.P.

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Elephanta, Remmington, Akyab

DEPARTURES

March 23.
Jalabala, Veakens, Colombo (for Order).
British Inventor, Jones, Abadan
Karanja, Baird Durban.
Bamora, Oorruthus, Bussrah.

LOADING

March, 22.

Steamer President Polk for New York.

Steamer Gange for China and Japan.

Steamer Sumatra for Java.

Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Golconda for Rangoon.

Steamer Golpara for Calcutta.

S S Wildenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. Steamer Wilderfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Elephanta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Elephanta arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a general cargo.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S. N. Company's Steamer, Jalabala will sail to-day for Colombo (for order), with ballast.

S SBritish Inventor:—The P. & O Company's steamer British Inventor, will sail to-day for Abadan, with ballast.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer, Bamora, will sail to-day, for Bussrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Company's steamer Karanja, will sail to-day for Durban etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 22.

S S Dalgowa for Depkirk:—7 bales goat hair, K. Esmail.

For Hull:—43 bags groundnut cakes, J. Trauss & Son.

S S Lalitia for Liverpool:—49 bales woolraw, D. Bastoon & Co.; 25 bales cotton waste, Ambalal & Co.; 1 bale cotton waste, Ambalal & Co.; 1 bale cotton waste, Ambalal & Co.; 1 bale

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REVIEW OF GOLD AND SILVER

STATISTICS FOR 1931

The Effect On Silver

The following is the second instalment of the annual review for 1931 compiled by Samuel Montagu and Company relating to the production of gold and the effect on silver. The production of Gold during the past 18 years is dealt with and its effect on silver owing to the financial and economic crisis of the past year is described in detail.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION FROM 1914.

The following figures of the recent annual World output show the serious shrinkage in production between 1915 and 1922, and the recovery since.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

(In millions of pounds at 84s. 11½d. per fine oz.)

Year.	Transvaal	The Rest of the Empire	British Empire	Foreign Countries	World.
1914	... 35.7	20.8	56.5	34.0	90.5
1915	... 38.6	22.0	60.6	36.1	96.7
1916	... 39.5	20.0	59.5	34.0	93.5
1917	... 38.3	17.8	56.1	30.4	86.5
1918	... 35.8	15.2	51.0	28.0	79.0
1919	... 35.4	14.7	50.1	25.0	75.1
1920	... 34.7	13.4	48.1	20.5	68.6
1921	... 34.5	12.9	47.4	20.5	67.9
1922	... 29.8*	14.8	44.6	21.1	65.7
1923	... 38.9	14.5	53.4	22.1	75.5
1924	... 40.7	15.3	56.0	24.8	80.8
1925	... 40.8	15.3	56.1	24.7	80.8
1926	... 42.3	15.3	57.6	24.7	82.3
1927	... 43.0	15.6	58.6	24.0	82.6
1928	... 44.0	15.4	59.4	24.3	83.7
1929	... 44.2	15.5	59.7	23.1	82.8
1930	... 45.5	16.4	61.9	23.8	85.7
1931 (est.)	... 46.2	19.4	65.6	23.9	89.5

*Output temporarily reduced by strike of white miners.

Mr. Kitchin makes the following remarks on the foregoing:—

"The figures in the Table, it should be noted, are reckoned in gold currency and not in sterling.

"For several years past, the world's output has been rising slowly at the rate of 1 to 2 per cent. per annum, and the past year shows a greater advance of £3,800,000, due to an increase of £2,500,000 in the case of Canada and £700,000 in the case of the Transvaal, the rest of the world as a whole showing little change. Canada has definitely become the second largest producing country, with £2,100,000 more than the United States. The British Empire's proportion of the total production has risen to 73.3 per cent.

"The production of gold is now being stimulated in the cases of countries which have temporarily left the gold standard by the existence of the so-called 'gold-premium,' since the sterling price of gold on the London market is now some 40 per cent. above the gold currency price. This position has developed only since 19th September, except as regards Australia, and cannot have had any material effect on last year's production. The premium applies to India and West Africa and is considerably higher for Australia and lower for Canada. In the case of the Transvaal it will apply if and when the Union of South Africa goes off the gold standard. Another stimulus is supplied by the exceptional fall in commodity prices since 1929, which tends to decrease the costs of winning gold, but it has not yet shown its effect to any marked extent.

"The present prospect is that 1932 will show a further advance in gold production, and the total may easily exceed £90,000,000 in gold currency, the increase again coming from Canada and the Transvaal.

"As India since September has been exporting large quantities of gold in view of the attractive sterling price, while in the five years to 1930 it absorbed an average of about £16,000,000 of the new output, the quantity available for addition to the world's stock of gold money (sterilised or otherwise) must last year have reached the unparalleled figure of nearly £100,000,000, as against an average for the previous five years of £52,500,000."

SILVER.

One effect of the financial and economic crises for which the past year has been outstanding, has been to attract attention to the position of silver. The gold standard was subjected to exceptional strain, being called upon to meet contingencies for which it was never devised, and to this reason may be attributed its so-called "failure." It is readily understandable, therefore, that circumstances have tended towards a close examination of the possibilities of remedying the supposed defects with the aid of silver. Many suggestions as to the steps which could be taken in this direction have appeared in the Press, and certain quarters have appealed strongly that an international conference be convened for a thorough investigation of the situation; these factors have not been without their effect upon the market and have contributed throughout the year to price fluctuations, which, after the suspension by Great Britain of the Gold Standard, were aggravated and intensified by sharp movements in the dollar-sterling exchange as well as by much speculative activity.

RANGE OF PRICES.

The highest prices of the year were 21 9|16d. for cash and 21-3|8d. for two months' delivery quoted on the 10th and 14th November, and the lowest 12d. and 11-15|16d. for the respective deliveries quoted on the 9th February, the latter quotations constituting a new low record. For purposes of comparison we give the following table showing the variation between the highest and lowest quotations for the last ten years:—

	Cash	Delivery	Two Months Delivery.
1931	9 9|16d.	9 7|16d.	
1930	7 3|16d.	7 1|4d.	
1929	5 1| 8d.	5 1| 8d.	
1928	2 13|16d.	2 13|16d.	
1927	3 1| 4d.	3 1| 8d.	
1926	7 11|16d.	7 7| 8d.	
1925	2 3| 8d.	2 3| 8d.	
1924	4 9|16d.	4 7|16d.	
1923	3 3|16d.	2 7| 8d.	
1922	7 d.	7 7|16d.	

In making a comparison with former years, it is interesting to consider the range of prices for 1931 in terms of gold. On 14th November the quotations for gold was 109|5d. per fine ounce; calculated on this basis, the cash price for silver on that day, 21 9|16d., is equivalent to approximately 16 3|4d. with gold at 84|11 1|2d. per fine ounce. The lowest price for cash silver during the year, 12d., was quoted whilst this country was still on the Gold Standard, so that the range in the cash price in terms of gold was only 4 3|4d., which is smaller than for the two previous years.

CONTINUED DECLINE IN PRICES.

The opening weeks of the year saw prices decline under pressure of selling from America and, to a lesser extent, from China. Quotations, which were 14 7|16d. for cash and 14 3|8d. for two months on the 1st January, had dropped to 13 3|16d. and 13 1|16d. respectively, by the 9th. Subsequently, daily fluctuations were wide, but the appearance of the Indian Bazaars as buyers made for more steadiness during the latter half of the month.

STRONG INDIAN DEMAND FOR SHIPMENT.

Purchases of silver for prompt shipment to India in anticipation of an increase in the import duty were once again a feature of the market at this period of the year. In many instances, however, the buying was offset by forward sales; the combined operations tended to widen the difference between the quotations, and on the 22nd January spot silver commanded a premium of 1|2d. over the price for two months' delivery. It may be recalled that on 15th January, 1930, cash silver was also at 1|2d. premium, due to similar reasons.

RECORD LOW PRICES.

Although the Indian Bazaars had satisfied their requirements for silver for shipment to India, they continued to make forward sales, as an increase in the silver import duty was confidently expected in the forthcoming Budget announcement. Sales by America were also much in evidence, and save for some intermittent bear covering, chiefly on China account, the market was unable to offer any resistance. Movements, therefore, were steadily downward, and on the 9th February a new low record was established when prices were fixed at 12d. for cash and 11-15|16d. for two months. This low level attracted some demand, the Indian Bazaars resumed buying, both for shipment and to cover bear sales, whilst sellers were less disposed to meet the market. America withholding supplies and showing some disposition to buy.

The decline in the value of silver was given much prominence in the Press, and various influential bodies urged that the matter be made the subject of an international conference. This was not without its sentimental effect and was possibly instrumental in creating a steadier feeling, especially in China where it was reflected in a somewhat improved exchange.

INDIAN BUDGET PROPOSALS.

The eagerly awaited announcement of the Indian Budget was made on the 28th February (a Saturday), but the advice was received too late to affect the London Market on that day. The proposal as regards silver was to increase the existing import duty of 4 annas to 6 annas per fine ounce.

TEMPORARY RECOVERY IN PRICES.

The increase in the duty on silver imported into India was not followed by further depreciation in prices; on the contrary an improvement set in due to various causes. In the first place the additional duty was only one-half of that which was expected as heavy forward sales had been made by the Bazaars in anticipation of a 4 annas increase. The effect of the actual increase had therefore, been more than discounted.

Further, the political situation in India took a more propitious turn and the agreement reached between the Viceroy and Mr Gandhi had a favourable influence. In addition, there ensued activity on the part of Chinese speculators in Shanghai, who opened a heavily oversold position in gold exchange. Cumulative operations in the form of purchases of silver forced prices upwards, so that by the 16th March quotations had recovered to 14-1|2d. for cash and 14-7|16d. for two months' delivery. This, however, proved the turning point, and a much weaker tendency ensued. China speculators adjusting their positions in exchange, occasioned selling from that quarter, whilst a feature of importance was the sale of silver on Hong Kong account. There was an absence of support, and by the end of the month prices had receded to 13-3|16d. for cash and 13-1|4d. for two months. The poorness of the offtake was indicated by the disappearance of the premium on cash silver and, during the latter part of March, prices for the two deliveries were either level or showed cash at 1|16d. discount.

(To Be Continued.)

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Raw Silk Industry Of Japan

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR ASSISTANCE

The "Indo-Japanese Trade Bulletin" in its recent issue, contains the following article on the raw silk industry of Japan:—

The production of silk is an ancient industry in Japan. As a commodity for export, silk grew in importance from about 1859. There were two principal factors underlying the present growth of the indudstry. The first one was that it was a cottage industry, in extensive vogue among the peasantry. The second was that the Japanese Government noting the increasing foreign demand for raw silk and realising the benefit that could accrue to the cultivators from the trade, (50 per cent. of the population are peasants) had systematically fostered its growth.

The Silk industry is divided into three definite stages, viz:—

(1) Silk-worm raising.
(2) Cocoon selling.
(3) Silk reeling.

Silk-worms are raised on the leaves of mulberry trees. Nearly every farming household in Japan, therefore grows mulberry trees and the demand for these have been on the increase till of late.

In the second stage of the industry cocoons are sorted and sold to silk-reelers. The transaction in cocoons is a seasonal trade and has to be completed in a short time before moths come out. The raw cocoons have therefore often to be sold out quickly at disadvantageous prices. If however they are properly dried and the worms in them are killed the risk is less both for the farmers as well as the reelers. While practically the entire output of cocoon is produced by the farmers who pursue the trade in cocoons as a subsidiary occupation, the silk-reeling industry is not so much a cottage industry now, as it used to be in the past.

In the early days of the expansion of the silk industry, the methods of production were crude and primitive. The rearing of silk-worms for instance, was left to the climate with the result that the output varied according to the vagaries of it. Now a days, in contrast, considerable care and attention are given to the temperature and ventilation of the raising rooms, and advanced methods of feeding the worms have been discovered by which the length of the days necessary to rear them have been cut out.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY.

While the Department of Agriculture and Forestry with the Sericulture Bureau are responsible for the development of the industry, each prefectural governor is directly responsible for the encouragement and control of silk production.

The Government in addition to making substantial grants to research institutions for improving silk-worms species, have established cocoon warehouses with drying apparatus all over the country at their own expense. A law has been further introduced by which when the prices of cocoon fall appreciably. substantial amounts are advanced to the silk raisers at low rates of interest.

THE GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY IN RECENT YEARS.

The following figures illustrate the remarkable growth of the industry in recent years. It may be mentioned here that on account of the fact that mulberry trees can be grown in mountainous soil, the increase in the area of mulberry plantation has not affected the plantation areas of other crops.

Year	Area planted to mulberries. Hectares.	Number of Houses raising silkworms
1920 ...	530,011	1,894,343
1921 ...	530,634	1,802,548
1922 ...	508,598	1,785,079
1923 ...	524,818	1,862,063
1924 ...	532,937	1,890,166
1925 ...	544,769	1,948,706
1926 ...	566,983	2,061,587
1927 ...	589,794	2,103,508
1928 ...	604,059	2,165,265
1929 ...	620,504	2,216,602

At present raw silk is manufactured throughout the land, no district having a special suitability for it. The silk trade is therefore a national business. If the silk trade falls off, the cocoon business and the silk-worm raising industry are also affected and widely spread as the last two industries are, Government revenue is indirectly affected by the reduced incomes of the people who foHow the two traders.

The output of silk in Japan from 1922 to 1929 has been as follows:—

1922 ...	249,187 bales.
1923 ...	422,253 "
1924 ...	473,573 "
1925 ...	517,769 "
1926 ...	572,478 "
1927 ...	617,522 "
1928 ...	661,515 "
1929 ...	705,775 "

In eight years the production went up nearly three times, and in 1929 it was estimated to be 60 per cent. of the output of the world.

THE EXPORT TRADE IN SILK.

Japanese raw silk is exported to America, Europe and other countries of the world. The following figures from the "Economic Annual, Department of the Finance, Government of Japan," give an idea of the export trade.

In Thousand Yens.

	1927	1928	1929
Canada	2,336	3,112	5,692
France	34,618	34,983	13,253
G/Britain	3,218	3,717	4,121
Italy	66	.....	.....
U. S. A.	698,883	687,464	775,378
Australia	1,924	2,035	2,352
Other Countries	1,220	1,385	244
Total	742,265	732,696	781,040

It will be seen that the United States of America is the largest importer of Japanese silk. During eight years from 1923 to 1930, the total number of bales of silk shipped to U. S. A. from Japan nearly doubled, while exports to Europe and other countries decreased by two-thirds. The following figures are in this respect interesting:—

	Exports to U. S.A. Total number of Bales	Exports to Europe and other countries.
1923	201,938	61,342
1924 ...	335,596	36,918
1925 ...	422,984	15,465
1926 ...	427,612	15,357
1927 ...	490,009	39,920
1928 ...	513,998	33,966
1929 ...	555,895	16,954
1930 ...	448,674	21,338

THE MARKETING OF SILK

The silk trade of Japan mostly passes through the ports of Yokohama and Kobe, the former where one of the world's most important silk exchange is situated monopolising the lion's share Kobe as a silk-exporting centre grew in importance when the earthquake of 1923 destroyed Yokohama and has continued to be nearly as important, even after the restoration of the latter to its previous eminence. It now possesses its own exchange.

The transactions of the silk exchange are termed long-term dealings extending upto six months forward. In actual dealings, contract are made for spot deliveries and for forward deliveries. Contracts for actual futures are of three different kinds, those with fixed price, with price subject to quotation and those on call. In the contract with the price fixed, the quality, amount, date and delivery are stipulated. In the second class, the price is fixed according to the quotation of the "Best Extra" in New York on the date of delivery. In the last kind, the prices are fixed in accordance with the quotation on the exchange for future delivery. The last is the newest method and is not much in vogue. Other improvements in marketing are the adoption by the Japanese Government of conditioned weight in silk transactions and the standardisation of grading in Japan after the New York system.

IMPROVEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKING PLACE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE SILK.

The chief classes of silk goods exported to the States have been Habutae. Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Crape, Silk stripe and Silk satins. All of these showed an increase in production till recently, when the export of Habutae declined. This decline was counteracted by the production of Pongee and Fuji silks which were exported to foreign countries in increasing quantities. The former is produced from Chinese wild silk yarns and the latter from spun silk yarns of waste silks. Other progress in this direction includes the production of spun Crepe out of spun silk yarns of waste silk and the weaving of rayon with silk yarns. By the mixing of Chinese and Japanese silk yarns Japanese manufacturers have been able to produce silk of different kinds of lustre. Much progress has also been effected in the dyeing of silk goods and in the manufacure of shirting.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ORGANISATION OF SILK MANUFACTURING CONCERNS.

As pointed out already, silk reeling has been in the past a widely prevalent cottage industry. The horizontal progress of silk-reeling was arrested by the terrible earthquake of 1923 when many districts were devastated. This calamity forced the industry to higher capitalisation. Amalgamations of numerous small concerns were consequently made, and improved and up-to-date machinery have been used since. The industry is now run more or less on modern factory lines.

At present about Yens 129,224,000 are invested in the silk industry, the amount being the average between 1926 and 1928. The number of silk factories and the workers engaged in reeling in 1926 and 1927 were as follows:—

	Number of factories	Workers.
1926 ...	91,751	483,342
1927 ...	83,568	496,329

The four outstanding silk reeling firms are the Katakura Co., Ltd., the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills, Ltd., the Gunze Silk Reeling Co., Ltd., and the Yamaju Silk Reeling Co., Ltd.

The first one was started with an authorised capital of Yens 52,750,000 in Tokyo, with branch filatures and cocoon purchasing offices in all important silk centres. The firm also possesses its own sales offices in Yokohama and New York eliminating middlemen's charges to a large extent.

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills, Ltd., is one of the largest cotton mills in Japan, the silk reeling business being a side show of this firm. It owns a large number of cocooneries in the Kyushu districts which are noted for their warm climate, throughout the year. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills, Ltd., have shown the path in Japan to the utilisation of bye-products. Waste silk is utilised by them to manufacture lower grade silk yarns and from the chrysalis of cocoons, are produced fat and fertilizers, by chemical processes. The Gunze Silk Reeling Company has a capital of Yens 20,666,000 and the Yamaju a capital of 25,000,000 Yens.

The concentration of funds by the establishment of Silk Reeling Companies on an industrial scale has made it possible for the bigger firms to control to some degree the production and sale of silk. Where amalgamation has not been possible, the tendency is for the smaller reelers to form themselves into associations for joint action. Two important markets belonging to the associations. have been opened at Kobe and Yokohama. The sales offices of these associations are aided by the Industrial Section of the Central Treasury.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

Progress in machinery has tended to specialisation and a saving of manual labour. The Katakura Company has the monopoly of patent rights over the Minorikawa reeling machine which has raised the efficiency of production and improved the quality of the yarn. It is estimated that the time required for reeling may be reduced by two-thirds by the use of this machinery.

PRESENT DIFFICULTIES OF SILK INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

The return to the gold standard in 1930 and the severe trade depression all over the world, resulted in a precipitate decline in the prices of silk in Japan along with other commodities. The American demand slackened off to such an extent that nearly 300,000 bales of silk accumulated in Yokohama and Kobe only. In order to arrest the fall in the price of silk, the then Japanese Government piloted the Silk Price Maintenance Law by which it guaranteed Yens 30,000,000 to bankers against losses which they would incur through advancing funds to silk dealers. A partial relief to the whole industry was thus given, but it could not arrest the fall in prices. The price level which stood at Yens 1,000 per bale in 6 month futures in 1930, fell to Yens 500 in June, 1931. The heavy loss that was entailed by the silk manufacturers was passed down to the lowest unit in the chain namely the farmer. The raising of silk-worms has therefore become less profitable to the farmer now, by the fall in the prices of raw silk. As a result the cultivation of mulberry trees has decreased. The indications are that only by curtailment of production can the industry adjust itself to the reduced demand of the world. The present Government and the leaders of the industry are reported to be devising ways and means by which the stocks may be absorbed without further hardship to those engaged in the production of silk.

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NEW YORK COTTON

BEARISH GUNNING REPORT

New York, 21.

PRICES DECLINE 7 POINTS—BEARISH FINAL GINNING—16,596,000 BALES—IMPROVED BUYING. MARKET CLOSES 2 TO 3 PTS. HIGHER—SPOT COTTON 6.85C.

The final ginning Report issued to-day stated 16,596,000 Bales were ginned during the 1931-32 season against 13,753,883 Bales during the previous season. These figures are running bales but when converted in 500 lbs. a bale the total amount works out 17,061,000 Bales. This report was construed bearish and the New York futures market after opening at a decline of 3 points declined further by 4 points on easier Liverpool cables. This level was the lowest for the day as there was some short covering which in conjunction with hardened prices and a rise of 11 points from the low level was established by noon. In the afternoon the market remained steady and closed at a net rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.85c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices improved by 3 points at 6.71c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

During the week prices were easier, the unsettling effect of the Kreuger affair on the financial markets having stimulated a reactionary sentiment. However selling was absorbed by trade buying on declines of 30 to 35 points from the recent high levels, while Southern selling developed and moreover the continued steady Spot basis reported in the South steadied the prices but buying did not become aggressive.

Last week's cold wave seems to have caused little change in the general opinion regarding crop possibilities. Delays were caused by damage to early planted cotton in South Texas and retarded farm work is expected. The majority of reports suggest a reduction in boll-weevil but the extent of weevil damage is believed to be largely dependent on later conditions.

President B. Lalock of the American Cotton Co-operative Association returning from the meeting at New Orleans said that the opinion of those present indicated a probable acreage reduction of 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, Mar. 19.

N. Y. July Highest 6.91 (11.57 a.m.) lowest 6.80 (10-08 a.m.)

New York, Mar. 21.

N. Y. May Highest 6.77+.05 lowest 6.67—.05.

N. Y. July Highest 6.94 (12-06 p.m.) lowest 6.83 (10-06 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Ginning 1,65,96,000 against 1,37,54,000 last year. Somewhat bearish. Market narrow and featureless.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Cotton. Covering by shorts and Trade buying. Southern selling smaller.

Unfavourable general conditions and Farm Board holding strongly indicates sales would be advisable if the market advances.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 21.

May	6.75	+.03
July	6.92	+.02
October	7.15	+.03
December	7.32	+.03
January 1933	7.40	+.02
Middling Spot	6.85	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, March 21.

March	6.70	+.07
May	6.76	+.04
Middling Spot	6.71	+.03

New York, 10-55 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	6.69
July	6.85
October	7.09

New York, NOON CALL:—

May	6.69
July	6.86
October	7.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 21.

Demand Bills ..... 3.64.81.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Farm Board Dumping Denied

Liverpool, March 21.

DENIAL OF FARM BOARD'S DUMPING—PRICES OPEN 6 PTS. HIGHER—STERLING EXPECTED TO IMPROVE—BEARISH GINNINGS—MARKET CLOSES 5 TO 2 PTS. HIGHER—MIDDLING SPOT COTTON 4 PTS. UP AT 5.32D.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened firm at a rise of 5 to 6 points as reports of Federal Farm Board's dumping had been categorically denied. This caused a reaction in traders' awaiting attitude. The remainder of the session was quiet and uninteresting. The final ginning figures were slightly above general expectations and without any important change, the market closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 pts. at 5.32d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures Market was firm and closed at a rise of 8 to 14 points. Egyptian Cotton Futures were steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 15 points.

NO DUMPING OF COTTON.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., explain as under the present statistical situation in view of Farm Board's dumping:—

Messrs. Harris & Vose, the leading Brokers of the Farm Board cable as follows:—"Can definitely state stabilisation Corporation has adopted no plan to sell its cotton and is under agreement to sell none prior to August 1932. Further more, under certain conditions regarding reduction acreage it is committed to sell none prior to July 1932. American Cotton Co-operatives Association is pledged to its members to hold approximately 20 lacs Bales delivered during the season 1931 until August 1933 unless market advanced to point at least equivalent to prices prevailing during the fall 1930."

The recent heavy selling in foreign market by Indian operators has also had a demoralising effect on holders there. The present total stocks in America are 6,592,000 Bales against 5,439,000 bales same time last season and these stocks are equally distributed. The Farm Board is reported to holding about 15 lacs Bales, American Cotton Co-operatives about 20 lacs Bales and the balance with the stabilisation Corporation and traders.

PRESENT MOVE TO REDUCE ACREAGE.

Last year to-date the World's spinners' takings were only 7,485,000 Bales, as against this season 9,366,000 Bales and the joint holdings of the Farm Board and Co-operatives were about 40 lacs Bales but this season it appears the additional holdings of about 20 lacs Bales by the American Cotton Corporation are pledged to be held until August 1933.

The present move to discourage immediately higher prices in order to obtain a substantial reduction in acreage is partly attributed to the American Cotton Corporation to 10 per cent. reduction in acrewith its forecast of only 5 per cent. age.

Last year this time with a total stock of 5,439,000 Bales May New York was 11.01c. as against to-day 6.75c. on the present stock of 6,592,000 Bales, but with this difference that the outside crops are much smaller this season and any favourable developments in the Far East and Continent should lead to a resumption of demand.

With regard to dumping abroad when the Debentures Bill was rejected by the American Congress an explicit pledge was given to foreign importers that no dumping would be done by the Farm Board and the whole quantity would be released for sale with an orderly marketing without causing any undue pressure to the present holders.

Although the market is temporarily influenced by outside factors the price level seems to be against any material decline.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st inst. (4-57 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market feeling effect of general lack of confidence due to Farm Board rumours, to which we don't attach much importance. Market may sag little further, however, we consider purchase unless unfavourable European economic or political news."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable:—

"Feel satisfied Government and Bank of England have no settled policy regarding Sterling, but with

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Final Ginning Figures

	In running bales	In 500-lb. bales.
1931-32:	16,596,000	17,061,000
1930-31:	13,753,883	13,929,941
1929-30:	14,544,584	14,821,499
1928-29:	14,296,549	14,477,874
1927-28:	12,787,112	12,956,043
1926-27:	17,755,070	17,977,374

our light believe some further appreciation likely sooner or later."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21.

March ...	1932	5.04	5.02 +.04
April	,,		5.00 +.05
May	,,	5.01	4.99 +.05
June	,,		4.98 +.03
July	,,	5.00	4.98 +.03
August ...	,,		4.99 +.04
September	,,		5.01 +.04
Ooctober .	,,	5.03	5.01 +.03
November	,,		5.03 +.05
December .	,,		5.06 +.02
January .	1933		5.08 +.02
February .	,,		5.10 +.02
March	,,		5.13 +.03
May	,,		5.17 +.03
Middling Spot			5.32 +.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, March 21.

March (Sakellaridis)	6.92	+.04
May	7.02	+.04
July	7.16	+.04
October	7.36	+.04
November	7.46	+.04
December	7.52	+.04
January 1933	7.57	+.04
F.G.F. Spot	7.35	+.10

INDIAN COTTON.

London, March 21.

BROACH (Good Staple)—		
Fully Good	4.92	+.04
Fine	5.04	+.04
Superfine	5.16	+.04
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple)—		
Fine	5.48	—.02
Superfine	5.63	—.02
Choice	5.78	—.02
BENGAL—		
Good	4.20	+.04
Fully Good	4.30	+.04
Fine	4.40	+.04
SCINDE—		
Fully Good	4.30	+.04
Fine	4.40	+.04
Superfine	4.50	+.04

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 21.

SILVER:—Market closed steady.

Spot	17-13/16.
Forward	17-7/8.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 21.

Gold Bar Fine per Oz. £5-12-10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1/4 per cent.

BANK BILLS—

3 months 2-5/8 per cent.

6 months 2-1/2 per cent.

FINE TRADE BILLS—

3 months 3 3/4 per cent.

6 months 4 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 21.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.36-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.06-1/2
T.T. London on Brussels	26.16
T.T. London on Madrid	48.43
T.T. London on Milan	70.43
T.T. London on Berne	18.99
T.T. London on Paris	92.84
T.T. London on Prague	123.56
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.64-5/8

LINSEED.

London, March 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £10 16 3 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton £8 7 6 Apl/May Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay (London) £11-17 6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 13 10 1/2 April Paid and Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 14 10 1/2 May/Aug. Paid.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, March 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes: 25/6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per lb. Cargoes: 26/6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels 27 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: Nominal.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 21.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton: No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12 -17-6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) £11-5-0 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 March.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank Selling T T 1/6 1/16 to 15th April.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th April/15th May
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 16th May/15th June.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 367
Banks Selling T T 366
Banks Buying T T 361

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 690
Banks Buying D D 710

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 68

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 120 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 110

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling 118 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 5/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.64 5/8 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/8 22nd instant
Japan/London 1/8 7/8 21st instant
London/Paris 92.80 21st instant
London/Belgium 26.15 21st instant.
London/Switzerland 18.90 21st instant
London/Italy 70.45 21st instant.
London/Berlin 15.36 21st instant
Londnn/Holland 9.06 21st instant.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE
Quiet near. Easy Forward.
Gold £5-12-10 21st instant
Silver London Ready 17 13/16 21st instant
Silver London Forward 17 7/8 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/8 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/4 per cent 21st instant
London Discounts 6 mos 2 1/2 per cent
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Bengal Superfine	184
Bengal Fine	179
Bengal F.G.	174
Sindh-Punjab Fine	179
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	174
Wardha-Hingt Fine	216
Nagpur Savner Fine	216
Yeotmal Fine	204
Arvi Fine	204
Ellichpur Fine	204
Amraoti Fine	201
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	202
Mulkapur Fine	196
Khandesh Fine	196
Muthia F.G.	192
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	197
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	202
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F.G.	213
Broach F.G.	216/18
Punjab/American	227
Punjab-American mix	202/16
Cambodia	269
Miraj/Sangli	226
Comp'a Good	234

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

	Bales.
Khandeish	913
Central India	580
Barsi-Nugger	116
Hyderabad-Gaorani	104
Berar	803
Central Provinces	52
Dhollera	3,416
N.-W. Provinces	102
Rajputana	397
Sind-Punjab	802
Broach	1,848
Egyptians	735
East Africans	654
Comilla, Burmah and other Sorts	47
Cotton	10,569
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,568
Linseed	11,766
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,441
Gingellyseeds	1,877
Groundnuts	5,817
Castorseeds	8,427
Rice	34,004
Myrabollams	3,355
Cottonseeds	11,138
Gram	1,535
Jowar	2,519
Bajree	3,284
	Tons.

BOMBAY COTTON

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Prices open weak. Heavy long liquidation—Market disorganised —Some covering—Small Rally.

The local forward cotton market registered a big decline in prices on heavy long liquidation. The day of excercising rights on options is drawing near and in the absence of J/A. Hedge contract, it is impossible to transfer open long interest. It is feared that there will be no fresh business in the forward market and all hedges will be required to be done in American Cotton markets To-day's decline is mainly due to hedging facilities. Sterling-Dollar Cross rate is gradually improving and longs are unwilling to keep carry their open interest. Although the feeling is nervous in the market, the technical situation has improved somewhat. As prices declined to-day under long liquidation, there will time when unprotected shorts shall have also to cover resulting in sudden and sharp rise.

Broach A/M. delivery was expected to open at Rs. 207/ but owing to the presence of large selling orders, the market opened weak at Rs. 204/8 and declined to Rs. 200/ on extensive long liquidation. At this level there was some short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 208/.

There is a fairly large short interest in the Broach Contract and while we look for further decline in the near future on long lifuidation, we think it risky to follow the decline and prefer purchases around Rs. 190 to Rs. 195/.

Later on there was renewed selling pressure and owing to Lunar Eclipse the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	200/8
Oomra March	192/8
Bengal March	167

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, March 21.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £12.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £103.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £97-1/4

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £83-3/4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £44-1/2.

Indian Stock (Sterling Loan):—
3 per cent. £57-1/2.
3 1/2 per cent. £69-1/2.
4 1/2 per cent. £91-1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. £60-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £97.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, March 21.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta: March per cwt 8.

C & F Bombay March per cwt. 8|0-1/2.

C & F Karachi March per cwt. 8|0-1/2.

Mill Stores Quotations

Bombay, March 22.

(Maganbhai Amin and Co.

Prices per Ton.—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/.

Prices per Cwt.—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-2-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 5/; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6/2/0; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 5/15/0; Maida Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9/4/0. Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11/4/0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 21/; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4/10/0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22/8/0; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, Small packing Rs. 8/. Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8/; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 8/8/0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 7/8/0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 8/8/0; Sodium Sulphine, German, large packing Rs. 7/8/0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 45/; Soda, Ash, German Rs. 7/4/0. Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 45/; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 38/; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26/.

Prices per lb.—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0/11/0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0/10/0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0/10/0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0/8/0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0/6/0; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0/8/0.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 21-3-32	8888000	8281000
Receipts Yesterday 21-3-32	15000	31000
Exports to date 21-3-32	6601000	5510000
Stock at Ports 18-3-32	4479000	3831000
Stock Interior Towns 18-3-32	1907000	3831000
Stock Liverpool 18-3-32	840000	1140000
Visible Supply 18-3-32	9064000	7579000
Quantity in Sight 18-3-32	13224000	11973000
Quantity out of Sight	4160000	7485000

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

More Active And Busy

(By Mail.)

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

A Liverpool Firm writes:—

British exports of cotton and silk mixture piece goods in January last were 3,589,000 square yards, which, with the exception of July last, is the highest figure for any month since January, 1931. Canada took in January, 659,000 sq., yards, compared with 301,000 square yards in November, India took 347,000 sq., yards against 144,000 sq., yards in November. China, including Hong Kong, took 295,000 square yards, against 5,000 square yards, and the Argentine 53,000 square yards, against 21,000 square yards, but perhaps the most surprising of all is the Netherlands, which increased to 178,000 square yards, from 53,000 square yards. There is no doubt that trade is much more active, and if one-tenth of the enquiry could be converted into business, Lancashire would be very busy.

CLOTH.

Some houses have had a considerable amount of enquiry from Hong Kong, and a fairly good business has been done. Offers, however, remain very low, but this invariably happens at the beginning of a buying movement. The encouraging feature has been the persistent enquiry and its widespread nature. Indian enquiry has been quite extensive, and a fair business has been done. Clearances in India are better and replacements are wanted urgently. Bids are being made for cloth that has not been enquired for in this country for years. Even Dhooties have met with more attention, but we have not heard of any bulk transactions being arranged

YARN.

Hosiery yarns have been in good request throughout the week; the buying movement that was so pronounced in this section just after we went off the gold standard seemed to die a natural death afterwards, but apparently the trade was absorbing the large purchases made and is now in a position to come into the market again. Some very substantial weights of coarse and medium American qualities have been booked, in most cases for quick delivery. Rather more busines has been done in fine Egyptian yarn, and medium counts have not been neglected. Doublers are very busy.

MORE-LOOM TROUBLE.

Although most of the Federated mills in Burnley have resumed work on the old conditions, the more-loom trouble is not by any means at an end. This is only a lull before fresh attempts are made by various employers to introduce the system. Meantime, joint negotiations between employers' and operatives' representatives on the general question are proceeding slowly, and it is regarded as doubtful whether it will be possible to arrive at an amicable agreement.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a CityBank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
55, WALL ST, NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH
13-14, Churchgate Street.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVT. OF INDIA

The Cash Balance of the Givernment of India is as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on	30th Nov. 1931	31st Dec. 1931	31st Jan. 1932	29th Feb. 1932
In District Treasuries	2,25,11	2,03,91	2,07,34	2,20,16
With the Imperial Bank of India	7,28,72	8,06,09	6,85,47	7,77,61
Total	9,53,83	10,10,00	8,92,81	9,97,77

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st Sept. This year	Yesterday
Khandesh	913	86,504
Central India	580	102,601
Barsi and Nagar	116	66,818
Hyderabad-Gaorani	104	17,305
Berar	803	132,947
Central Provinces	52	60,816
Total Oomras	2,568	517,491
Dholera	3,416	128,953
N.-W. Provinces	102	26,247
Rajputana	397	44,383
Sind-Punjab	802	125,583
Broach	1,848	42,802
Coompta and Dharwar		11,895
Westerns-Northerns		14,451
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,705
Persian		1,185
American		87,491
Egyptian and African	1,389	100,131
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	47	230
Total	10,569	1,102,565

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday This year.
Europe	4 93,217
Japan and China	187 485,763
Coast Ports	21,473
Up-country by Mail	107,864
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	18,976
Total	191 727,293

LONDON METALS.

London, March 21.

Copper, Brazlers £45-3/4.

Yellow Metal £39-1/2.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £11-3/4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £9.

Tin, English Ingots £129-3/4.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 22nd March. The total amount offered was Rs. 44,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 41,75,000 and the average rate Rs. 5-3-10 per annum.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 23rd March to Monday the 28th March at Rs. 98-12-0 per cent. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 16th to the 21st March amounted to Rs. 2,35,00,000.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday the 29th March. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 1st April, Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).

	During the week ending the 19th	From 1st April 1931 to March 19th 1932.
Sterling purchased in India	1,207,000	33,187,000
Net transfer to Home Treasury—		
(1) From paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil.	Nil.
(2) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil.	23,047,804
Total	1,207,000	61,231,804
Less—Sales of Sterling	Nil.	14,047,804
Net remittance to Home Treasury	1,207,000	47,187,000

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking.
J10

Muslims' Threat Of Bovcott Of R. T. C.

GOVT. URGED TO FULFIL DEMAND BY END OF JUNE

33-1/3 p. c. Representation In All-India Services Claimed

PROPORTION IN ARMY RANKS "NOT TO BE LESS THAN 50 P. C."

HEATED DEBATE IN LAHORE CONFERENCE

LAHORE, March 22.

The open session of the All-India Muslim Conference, Sir Mohammad Iqbal presiding, passed a resolution urging the Government to give immediate effect to their following demands:—

(a) proportion of Muslims in the All-India services and statutory governing bodies shall be not less than 33-1/3 per cent; that is their proportion in the Central Legislature;

(b) proportion of Muslims in all the services of the State, and in all local bodies in different Provinces shall not be less than their proportion in the Provincial Legislature concerned;

(c) proportion of Muslims in the higher and the subordinate grades on each railway should be in accordance with the proportion of the area traversed subject to the principle mentioned in class (a);

(d) proportion of Muslims in commissioned and non-commissioned ranks in the Army shall not be less than 50 per cent.

The second resolution urged Government to accept the Hartog Committee's recommendation for the introduction of religious education in public schools for Muslim boys.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

The last resolution was moved amidst anti-Government cries. For some time proceedings came to a standstill

Later Mr. Mohammad Hussain moved a long resolution stating, "inter alia," that if Government, before the end of June, did not announce their decision on their demands and if the announcement was unacceptable to the community, the Executive Board of the Conference should be held on July 3 to devise effective methods for the boycott of the R. T. C. and its Committees. The resolution urges, in the meantime, the establishment of more branches of Muslim conference to bring about unity of Muslim political organisation enrol volunteers and collect funds, and also authorises the Working Committee to prepare a programme for direct action for consideration by the Executive Board on July 3 next. Discussion of this resolution will be continued to-day (Tuesday).—A. P.

JAMSHEDI NOUROZ CELEBRATIONS

By Parsi Association In Europe

LONDON, March 21.

The Parsi Association in Europe celebrated Jamshedi Nouroz, to-day, at a banquet at Waldort Hotel, under the Presidency of Sir M. Bownaggree. A representative attendance included Sir Bhupen Mitra, Sir Hayat Khan, Sir Denys Bray, Sir Dinshaw Mulla, Messrs. M. A. Noble and F. C. Dinshaw.

Sir Samuel Hoare sent a letter regretting his inability to attend. —Reuter.

PROVISIONS OF ORDINANCES

Not To Be Submitted To Legislature

LONDON, March 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare informed Mr. Morgan Jones (Lab.) that the question of the Army capitation payments was still being actively considered.

Sir S. Hoare replied in the negative when Mr. V. McEntee (Labourite) asked if the Government of India would submit to the Legislature in the form of legislation, the provisions of the recent Ordinances.—Reuter.

RAILWAY BRIDGE BLOWN UP

Sequel To Mining Dispute

LONDON, March 21.

Brisbane.—A railway bridge and a truck loaded with iron ore, were blown up as the result of a mining dispute at Dobbyn, after the police who had been warned that violent demonstrations might occur, had gone away, being satisfied that everything was quiet.—Reuter's Special.

OVERWHELMED BY AVALANCHE

Engineer Killed While Climbing Mountain

LONDON, March 21.

St. Moritz.—A German engineer of Munich was killed, to-day, when a party of three, who started to climb Piz Fora in Engadine (11,000 feet), were overwhelmed by an avalanche. The other two managed to extricate themselves.—Reuter's Special.

(Engadine is an Alpine "valley" in Grisons, Switzerland, and is a favourite health resort).

BOXING AT BRADFORD

Epifanio-Carnera Contest

LONDON, March 21.

Negotiations are proceeding for Islas Epifanio, a giant Negro, height 6|5, weight 17 stones, to meet Primo Carnera in the open-air at Bradford, on 7th May.

Epifanio and Carnera had met in a twelve round contest at Milan in 1929, Carnera getting the decision.—Reuter's Special.

A HAPPY RECONCILIATION

King Of Sweden Bestows Blessings On His Grandson

LONDON, March 21.

Montecarlo.—Although it is obvious that everyone concerned in the reconciliation wants to keep the affair as quiet as possible, the King of Sweden has received and bestowed blessing on his grandson (former Prince Lennart), and his bride whom he married in romantic circumstances in London.

Prince Lennart with his wife lunched yesterday with Prince William, his father. There has never been any real estrangement between father and son.—Reuter's Special.

LOTTERIES BILL IN COMMONS

Irish Sweep Promoters Perturbed

REJECTION OF BILL TO BE MOVED

LONDON, March 21.

Promoters of the Irish Hospitals Sweep are anxiously awaiting the fate of the Lotteries Bill in which the whole country is interested.

Cir William Davison will ask for leave to-morrow to introduce a Bill in the House of Commons. The promoters fear that the passage of the Bill will be a serious blow to the Irish sweeps which get most of their money from Britain.

It is understood that if the Bill is passed efforts may be made by the Irish promoters to come to an agreement with those responsible for the promotion of British sweeps whereby the two syndicates might run alternate sweeps.

Even if leave is given, to-morrow, the Bill will be unable to advance further unless it is given facilities by Government. The rejection of the Bill will be moved by Mr. Hopkin Morris, a Liberal.—Reuter's Special.

JAILED FOR ASSAULT

Father And Son In Trouble

(BY MAIL.)

SAMBALPUR, March 20.

A man went to his father-in-law's house at Sason, when on account of some family quarrel he was seriously beaten by his father-in-law and brother-in-law, assisted by two constables of the local police station. The incident was noticed by the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, who happened to pass by that way.

All the persons were immediately arrested and sent up for trial. The Sub-Divisional Officer found all the accused guilty and sentenced the two constables to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each, and the other two accused to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The father and son have been further bound down for good behaviour for one year, after they are discharged.—A.P.

ZEMINDARIES IN CUTTACK

About 250 Advertised For Sale

(BY MAIL.)

CUTTACK, March 20.

The Zemindaries of those who have failed to deposit the revenue of the last November kist, are being sold from the 14th instant.

Mr. S. L. Marwood, Collector of Cuttack, extended the time for payment till the 14th instant, and remitted fines to a great extent. Even then, about 250 zamindaries were advertised for sale. Some of the defaulting zamindars are still making payments with enhanced fines. During the last two days about 45 zamindaries have been sold at nominal prices.—A.P.

"MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS

Official Appreciation Of Indian Situation

RUGBY, (Radio) Mar. 21.

Answering a parliamentary question regarding the political situation in India during the past week, the Secretary of State for India Sir Samuel Hoare said that the broad effect of reports from the Provinces indicated marked improvement in several directions.

In particular, Muslim situation in Delhi which was the cause of anxiety last week had settled down better than was expected. There had been little trouble during the present week, and the number of convictions in some provinces appeared now definitely on downward grade.

The tribal situation was clearing up better than was apprehended. Reactions of trans-Frontier activities had been only local in the North-west Frontier Province, and had been set off by improvement in other directions.—B. O. W.

SEARCH FOR COL. FAWCETT

Explorer's Offer For Expedition

PHILANTHROPISTS URGED TO FINANCE

LONDON, March 21.

New York.—The offer to organise an expedition, to search for Colonel Fawcett who disappeared in the wilds of Brazil seven years ago, by Mr. G. N. Dyott, a South American explorer, in a letter to the "New York Times" suggests that the expedition should be financed by a group of philanthropists. It is thought that Col. Fawcett may yet be still alive as a result of a report by a Swiss hunter who found the rings believed to belong to Colonel Fawcett and also claims that he met and conversed with him. —Reuter's Special.

ARMED DACOITS ARRESTED

Police Officer Injured In Conflict

KHULNA, March 20.

The capture of a number of armed dacoits including a proclaimed offender by the Phultala and Daulatpur Police is reported from Phultala.

Some days ago the Phultala Police got information to the effect that Monindra Mollick, a proclaimed offender who is alleged to have several organisations in many places in Bengal, collected some men for committing a dacoity either at Dakshindihi Kundappara or Chandpara.

The sub-inspectors of Phultana and Daulatpur, with a number of police force went to Phultana from Daulatpur in two beats. At sun set, when the police were near Amtala Ghat they could see a boat stopping at Gabtala Ghat on the other side of the river. The dacoits, unaware of any danger ahead, got down from the boat and began to proceed to Phultana.

GANG OVERTAKEN

The police by a short cut overtook the gang and challenged them whereupon Monindra Mallick, the leader of the gang, it is reported, inflicted a serious injury with a vojali cutting one of the thumbs of Mr. Basiruddin Ahmed, the Sub-Inspector of Daulatpur, who after a hard struggle, was able to secure the leader. Being thus taken aback, the dacoits ran in different directions. Mr. K. M. Foyaz, the Sub-Inspector of Phultana ran after some of these men and after a hard struggle arrested Kaka Mia, a Peshawari Muhammadan. Subsequently another man named Kalipada Nag was also arrested.

It is also reported that two Punjabi cocaine smugglers of Calcutta were in the party but they managed to escape with some revolvers.—A.P.

BAD LUCK DOGS TROTSKY'S FOOTSTEPS

Shipwrecked And Marooned

PERMISSION TO ENTER CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITHDRAWN

LONDON, March 21.

Constantinople.—Leon Trotsky, the exiled Russian leader, has been shipwrecked in a lone Island "Dog" in the Sea of Marmora. He was a member of a fishing party when a sudden gust of icy wind known as "blackbreath" drove the motor boat against the rocks, Trotsky and his two companions just managing to scramble ashore, where they were marooned all through the night, exposed to cold and shelterless, and were rescued by a fishing smack in the morning.

MISFORTUNE DOES NOT COME SINGLY.

Prague.—Trotsky's luck appears to be out at present, after his narrow escape from drowning. His holiday in a Czechoslavak health resort has been cancelled at the last moment owing to the Turkish Government's refusing to guarantee that it will not place any obstacle in the way of his return to Turkey. The Czechoslavak Government has consequently withdrawn its permission to Trotsky to enter Czechoslavakia.—Reuter.

CONGRESSMAN JAILED

Oration During Drama Interval

JALGAON, March 21.

(By Mail).

Judgment was delivered recently by the First Class Magistrate Jalgaon, convicting a Congressman under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentencing him to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

The accused was alleged to have rushed on the stage in the interval of a drama, while it was being staged in a local theatre and to have started lecturing to the audience on the boycott of British goods and other subjects. The police who were present at the time arrested him on the spot.

"SEVERAL OFFENCES"

For delivering several lectures in different places in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement, a Congressman was convicted recently by the First Class Magistrate, Jalgaon who sentenced him to different terms of imprisonment for several offences and also to pay fines under each counts totalling Rs. 190.—A.P.

BORDI'S 17th "DICTATOR" JAILED

Umbergam Congress Leader Gets 1 Year's R. I.

(From A Correspondent).

BORDI, March 20.

A Congress leader of Umbergam, who was arrested at Bordi for breaking the parole order was convicted by the Palghar Magistrate, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous and fined Rs. 250, or in default three months more. He was awarded "B" class. The Seventh "Dictator" of Bordi, and a volunteer were given four months each and fined Rs. 50 or in default a month and a half more. They were placed in 'C' Class.

WOMAN CHEATED IN GAMBLING HELL

Conductors Of Saloon Jailed

LONDON, March 21.

Paris.—Recently cheated out of five million francs in baccarat in a gambling hell, Mrs. Falker, a Danish woman, communicated with the authorities. Conductors of the saloon where the swindling took place, including two Englishmen, were brought before the Correctional Court, and were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from six months' to four years', and to pay varying fines.—Reuter's Special.

ACQUITTED MEN RE-ARRESTED ON LEAVING COURT

Judgment In Case Against Congress Workers

MAGISTRATE ORDERS FORFEITURE OF MOTOR CAR, CYCLES AND MONEY

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday in the case in which 36 young men were charged under Section 17, Clause (1) and Clause (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act for being members of an unlawful association, namely the B.P.C.C. and managing its activities and assisting in its operations.

The Court-room was crowded with friends and relatives of the accused. Some of the accused appeared in the Court wearing tricoloured caps. All of them listened patiently to the lengthy judgment which took nearly three-quarters of an hour for the Magistrate to read.

G.O.C. CONVICTED.

The Magistrate convicted 20 of the accused, including the Parsi G. O.C. under both the Sections and sentenced them to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under Clause (1) and to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, three months' further imprisonment under Clause (2), the substantive sentences to run concurrently.

Six accused were convicted under Clause (1) only and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.

ACQUITTED MEN RE-ARRESTED.

The remaining ten accused were acquitted by the Magistrate. But no sooner did the accused who were acquitted, leave the Court room, than four of them were re-arrested by Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C.I.D. These arrests were effected under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

MONEY FORFEITED.

The Magistrate ordered that the money found on the person of some of the accused should be forfeited and should go to defraying the fines imposed on them.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

The Magistrate in the course of the judgment recalled how the Police kept a watch on the activities of the accused and arrested them. He observed that in such a case, it was almost impossible to get direct evidence, and therefore, the prosecution had to rely on the documents seized by them in the course of several raids carried out by them. There was no documentary evidence against four of the accused. They were arrested when they called at the room in Parvati building, but that was not an offence, in the opinion of the Magistrate, sufficient to prove that they were assisting Congress activities. He therefore acquitted them.

Another accused who was defended by Mr. Mohanlal Desai was also acquitted on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against him. Five more accused were also acquitted on the same ground. One of them was the driver of the car in which the Parsi G.O.C. and two others were driving.

Accused No. 1, the Parsi G.O.C., was in the opinion of the Magistrate not only taking part in Congress avtivities but he was himself the G.O.C., and it was he who appointed the Emergency Councils. There was evidence to show that the Emergency Council was created by the B.P.C.C., No. 6 was the officer in charge of the Shock Brigade, while No. 7 was the Captain in charge of the Reserve Brigade. The Magistrate surveyed a large number of exhibits and pointed out how they went to establish the connection of various accused with the activities of the B.P.C.C., its branches, the Ward Committees, and the Hindustani Seva Dal.

CAR AND CYCLES CONFISCATED.

The motor car and the cycles and other articles seized during the raid were ordered by the Magistrate to be forfeited.

Youth Sentenced For Selling Bulletins

A Muslim youth who was arrested on Monday, at the Cruickshank Road while selling Congress Bulletins was charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday for selling unauthorised news sheets. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50/ or in default in weeks' further imprisonment.

"Bonfire" Arrests

A prominent Congress worker in the D Ward who was for some time detained in the Byculla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and recently released was rearrested by the police on Tuesday morning with two other Congress volunteers, while lighting a bon fire of foreign cloth.

"C" Ward Dictator Jailed

Three young men were charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association on Tuesday in the Court of Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The accused were arrested while lighting a bon fire in Old Hanuman Lane. A police officer attached to the Princess Street Police Station giving evidence in the case stated that the first accused styled himself as the 20th Dictator of C Ward. It was announced by means of leaflets issued over his signature that he would light bon fires of foreign cloth at Tamba Kanta, Old Hanuman Lane and Kumbhar Tukdi. At about 7 p.m. on Monday the accused accompanied by two others came to Old Hanuman Lane. They were all garlanded and two of them carried National flags, while the 'Dictator' had a bundle of old clothes with him. He placed the bundle on the road and set fire to it with a match. The police thereupon arrested the accused.

All the accused admitted having lighted the bon fire and the Magistrate convicted them and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

"RENEWED CONFIDENCE"

Due To Prospect Of Balanced Budget

LONDON, March 21.

Rugby.—During the speech at week-end, Labour Minister Sir Henry Betterton said that cause of renewed confidence now generally felt throughout Britain was the prospect of a balanced budget. Britain was almost alone among the nations in position, though at great sacrifice, to pay her way. Employment figures also justified a feeling of restrained optimism.—B.O.W.

ANOTHER DARTMOOR PRISON EXCITEMENT

Convicts Cowed By Strength Of Guard

LONDON, March 21.

After several weeks of comparative quiet in Dartmoor prison, extra precautions were taken, today, as a result of unrest, last night, when the convicts in three halls spent the night shouting, swearing, ringing the bell and threatening an outbreak this morning.

Every prison officer was on duty when thick mist descended at the time of the first parade and every convict was kept within walls. There were no working parties, but only a small party of trusted men whose sentences are due to expire was allowed to carry out the essential duties on the prison farm, under an armed guard, which was also on duty outside the walls.

All wives and families of the workers were warned to remain at their homes, but nothing happened. The convicts were cowed by the strength of the guard and they allowed themselves to be taken back to cells.—Reuter's Special.

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